



Jordan Times

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Lebanon reforms constitution

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's parliament approved constitutional reforms Tuesday that could be a step towards ending the 15-year civil war. The reforms, although strongly opposed by Christian rightists, would give the country's Muslim majority more say in the Christian-dominated political system, helping to end one of the main Muslim grievances in the conflict. Political sources said the move was a breakthrough in the political stalemate and presented a "real chance to end the civil war." It was the first time since Lebanon's independence in 1943, when Christians were considered to make up most of the population, that fundamental amendments to the constitution were introduced. Fifty-one deputies gathered at the parliament's building in Beirut's devastated downtown, the scene of some of the most ferocious fighting over the years, to consider the reforms. Forty-eight voted in favour. The current parliament, which has 70 surviving members of its 99 seats, was elected for a four-year term in 1972 but the outbreak of violence since then has prohibited the election of a new assembly.

Qaddoumi stresses co-ordination

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Tuesday received the head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Faruq Al Qaddoumi, and reviewed with him the situation in the Gulf region. Qaddoumi stressed the need for finding a serious and urgent solution to the current crisis to avoid military confrontation and presented a Palestinian initiative concentrating on the need for an Arab solution to the pending problems in the region. In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Qaddoumi stressed the importance of co-ordination between Jordan and the PLO "in the current circumstances, when the whole Arab Nation is passing through a dangerous stage, posed by the foreign intervention in the region which seeks to impose hegemony and tutelage on the Arab Nation." Qaddoumi said it was a joint Palestinian-Yemeni initiative to find a solution to the crisis.

Qasem meets U.N. envoys

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Tuesday met with the United Nations assistant secretary general and director of the U.N. secretariat general's office, Virendra Dayal, and Assistant Secretary General Kofi Annan, who were heading for Baghdad on a special mission assigned to them by the secretary general. Qasem reviewed with the two U.N. officials the latest developments and means to defuse the tension in the region through practical and appropriate solutions. Qasem briefed the two U.N. officials on Jordan's efforts and the facilities it offers to the people arriving in Jordan from Baghdad and Kuwait. Qasem explained the difficulties Jordan encounters in receiving such large number of people and providing all means of comfort to them. A total of 114,693 people have crossed to Jordan since August 2.

Cheysson warns superpowers

PARIS (Petra) — Former French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has warned that the superpowers "will not win a war against a people. If we put ourselves in a state of war, we will have to be killed in order to win." He added: "We will not win a war against a people, especially if the Americans started it through bombardment because in this case we would have to face a unanimous Arab stand against us." Cheysson is one of the 12 French delegates explaining the French position concerning the Gulf crisis.

Egyptians staying back, official says

AMMAN (Petra) — Senior official from the Ministry of Interior said Tuesday that the number of Egyptians arriving in Jordan from Kuwait and Iraq is higher than those who are going to Egypt. The source said that there were ongoing contacts with concerned Egyptian authorities to facilitate travel for Egyptians to return to their country. The number of Egyptians currently in Jordan resulting from the Gulf crisis has reached more than 40,000, according to the official.

Last Iraqi soldier leaves Iran

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iraq completed its pullout from Iranian territory Tuesday, freeing up thousands of battle-hardened Iraqi troops to face off against the multinational military force in Saudi Arabia. The pullout, confirmed by both sides, was a major step towards a peace treaty and compliance with U.N. Resolution 598, which set up the 1988 ceasefire in the eight-year Gulf war. "The units of the Third Army Corps completed their pullout today," said a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman broadcast by Baghdad Radio. "With this, the units of our armed forces have completed their withdrawal from all Iranian territories." Iranian radio broadcast an announcement by the armed forces command headquarters which said: "Occupied Iranian territories have been relinquished by the Iraqi forces from the military point of view." "From the technical and legal point of view a team will be dispatched to the frontiers so that the withdrawal may be inspected on the basis of frontier signposts defined in the 1975 accord," the radio said. "Television showed aerial footage of vast areas of destroyed Iranian dwellings in the occupied areas."

Iraq ready for unconditional talks on Mideast conflicts

Aziz urges U.S. to realise new chapter in Arab history, calls on Bush to listen to King Hussein

By Lami K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz Tuesday called for unconditional talks with the U.S. to solve all problems of the Middle East, including the Gulf crisis and the Arab-Israeli conflict. At a crowded press conference Aziz disclosed that his country had already notified its readiness for immediate negotiations with the U.S. over all conflicts in the area. "Last night I saw the American charge d'affaires in Baghdad and told him if you are ready to talk we are ready to talk," he said.

But the Iraqi official implied that there was no positive response from Washington, which, he said, was trying to isolate the Gulf crisis from other Middle East conflicts. He disclosed that Iraq had also conveyed to Washington that it was ready to provide guarantees not to attack Saudi Arabia. "We said there is no such intention in Iraq (to attack Saudi Arabia). We said if you want guarantees we are ready to provide guarantees on bilateral basis or under the auspices of the Arab League," he said stressing Iraq's readiness to start immediate talks. The Iraqi official also urged the

American administration to consider seriously the advice and the assessment of His Majesty King Hussein stressing, however, that the Iraqi and Jordanian positions were not necessarily identical. He said King Hussein did not mediate between Iraq and President George Bush during his recent trip to Washington but had explained the situation to the American administration. "He (King Hussein) is an experienced statesman. He knows realities in this region. He is on top and knows realities and rules as far as the masses are concerned. He did give the U.S. president a correct advice and good analysis. It is very important to the American president to listen to such an impressive and sincere voice," he said.

Aziz said that Bush was listening to the advice of Arab "corrupt leaders who were isolated from their people and whose only merit is owning billions of dollars." According to Aziz's statements, the main constituents of the Iraqi position are: — Iraq resents foreign intervention in the Gulf crisis. — It is underpinned by international sanctions and condemnation. — It insists on a comprehensive international approach towards all problems of the region. — It believes that the old Arab order in which the rich rulers of the Gulf states influenced policies in the Arab World is over. It is determined not to budge on its

Iraq moves Scuds to Kuwait; Saddam warns U.S. of peace or war

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, reported to be moving missiles to the Gulf front line with U.S. forces, warned American leader George Bush Tuesday to seek peace or face global disaster.

"The United States must look for opportunities for peace and must not accelerate war measures," Saddam said in an "open letter" to Bush broadcast on Iraqi Television. "If Bush was to attack, a grave disaster would take place, not only regarding the region but regarding the whole world," said Saddam, who has declared his answer to nuclear attack would be binary chemical weapons. Iraq is moving into Kuwait Scud missiles capable of hitting targets deep inside Saudi Arabia with chemical warheads, the publisher of the authoritative Jane's Defence Weekly, Paul Beaver, told Reuters. Beaver, said he believed Iraq moved all its mobile Scud-B mis-

sile launchers into Kuwait Saturday and Sunday. "We have confirmed with sources in London that they moved 10 Scud launchers into Kuwait. And then a further 26 launchers — we believe that's the total mobile launchers available to Baghdad," he said. He said the missiles themselves, which can carry chemical, high explosive or nuclear warheads, were on their way to Kuwait. Andrew Duncan of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies said Saudi Arabia had a missile arsenal of its own which could act as a "deterrent."

He said the institute estimated Saudi Arabia recently increased the number of its Chinese-built CSS-2 missiles from nine to 27. These weapons, with a range of some 2,700 kilometres, were based at three sites in the kingdom, he said. They would be able to launchers into Kuwait Saturday and Sunday. "We have confirmed with sources in London that they moved 10 Scud launchers into Kuwait. And then a further 26 launchers — we believe that's the total mobile launchers available to Baghdad," he said. He said the missiles themselves, which can carry chemical, high explosive or nuclear warheads, were on their way to Kuwait. Andrew Duncan of the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies said Saudi Arabia had a missile arsenal of its own which could act as a "deterrent."

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Nakayama seen to have made little headway

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Japan apparently made little headway in its efforts to convince Jordan to impose immediate sanctions against Iraq, as Jordanian officials insisted that the Kingdom would only adhere to the relevant United Nations resolution during talks held here Tuesday by Foreign Minister Tariq Nakayama. A Japanese foreign ministry spokesman, Makoto Yamanaoka, confirmed that Japan promised to help Jordan financially if the Kingdom applies sanctions against Iraq and the Jordanian side said that it "would adhere to U.N. resolutions on the understandings that there are some technical points remaining to be cleared up (first)."

Briefing the press on behalf of Nakayama, who was received by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday, the spokesman said "economic measures" were among the actions considered by Tokyo in what he described as "the international effort to restore peace and stability in the region." "The Japanese side reiterated its position that the government of Japan was ready to provide economic assistance to Jordan, which could be effected when it imposes sanctions on Iraq," he said. Conceding that there "has been no specific exchange of opinion on concrete economic

Egypt wants Iraqi pullout, sends forces to Gulf

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt Tuesday called on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait amid reports that it had begun sending tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft missiles to back up its troops in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Mubarak said he was appealing for the Iraqi withdrawal "in the name of everything sacred on our Arab soil... in the name of Islam, the religion of peace... in the name of Arab nationalism... in the name of every man, woman and child on our Arab land."

"What the losses and consequences would be if the fire broke out... it would take us backward to darkness and loss," Mubarak added. Egypt has sent 5,000 troops to Saudi Arabia in line with an Arab summit resolution to send an Arab force to the Gulf. Defence Ministry sources said Egypt had sent anti-aircraft batteries to the United Arab Emirates. Mubarak's statement was read on the state-owned national television and Cairo Radio. It was surrounded by nationalist songs

and martial music which emphasised Arab unity, with film clips showing Mubarak and Arab leaders including Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Mubarak said he was appealing for the Iraqi withdrawal "in the name of everything sacred on our Arab soil... in the name of Islam, the religion of peace... in the name of Arab nationalism... in the name of every man, woman and child on our Arab land."

King meets Aziz, Nakayama

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday held talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, who delivered to him a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King discussed with Aziz the latest developments in the Gulf crisis and briefed the Iraqi minister on the outcome of his recent visit to the United States in a bid to deescalate the tension in the region.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker and the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh attended the meeting. Aziz later told a press conference that he had conveyed

to the King a verbal message from Saddam. The King also held a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who arrived here Monday. The focus of the discussions were the latest developments in the Gulf crisis. The meeting was attended by the Crown Prince, who earlier held a separate round of talks with Nakayama.

Iraqi tanker unloads at Yemen

ADEN (Agencies) — An Iraqi tanker unloaded its cargo Tuesday at the Aden refinery, apparently the first Iraqi oil to slip through a Western blockade since U.N. sanctions were imposed. Oil industry sources in Yemen said they said the 36,330 tonne 'Ain Zalah unloaded at Aden but the nature of the cargo was not immediately known.

Badran: Jordan continues effort to defuse tension

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Tuesday that Jordan was pursuing its efforts and contacts in both the Arab and international arenas to find a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis. "The situation should in no case reach the stage of explosion," Badran said. "However, opportunities of dialogue diminish as long as tension remains high in the region," Badran said. He added Jordan had informed the United States of its position, which calls for "preventing the

increasing escalation of the crisis so that it should not be matched with counter escalation on the other side." On Jordan's adherence to the ban imposed by the United Nations Security Council on Iraq, Badran said, Jordan had presented a detailed report to the U.N. about the losses it is going to sustain as a result of applying the sanctions. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, which carried the prime minister's comments, did not say to which party he had made these comments.

Yaqub Khan arrives, thanks Jordan for help

AMMAN (Agencies) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan arrived in Amman Tuesday for talks on the Gulf crisis with his counterpart, Marwan Al Qasem. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted him as thanking Jordan for its assistance to Pakistani workers fleeing from Iraq and Kuwait.

Yaqub Khan, on a two-day visit, told Petra his government supported diplomatic efforts to settle the Gulf crisis and any efforts to restore peace and stability to the region. Pakistan said on Aug. 13 it would join U.S.-led forces deployed in Saudi Arabia but has not said how many troops it will send or when they will go. A Foreign Ministry spokesman

in Islamabad said earlier that Iraq had told the Pakistani embassy in Kuwait that about 90,000 Pakistanis there could leave via Baghdad for Jordan or Turkey. In a statement to Jordan Television, Yaqub Khan said: "We hope to refer the world situation with special reference to the situation in the region in order to benefit from each other's perceptions and insights. That is primarily the reason for my visit. "As you know, there are also a number of evacuees that are in and around Amman who have to be evacuated to Pakistan. This is a humanitarian task which we are trying to perform as best as we can under the circumstances and we are grateful for the assistance extended to us by the government of Jordan."

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APPEAL

MILK & MEDICINE FOR THE CHILDREN OF IRAQ

An appeal directed to the human conscience all over the world, starting from Jordan.

From the children of Jordan to fathers and mothers wherever they are.

The children of Jordan from the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) who are aware there is still a responsive human conscience appeal to all citizens in Jordan, to the local, Arab, regional and international organisations and institutions and the world child organisations and to leaders of the world's countries to end injustice against the children of Iraq who are threatened with being deprived of bread, milk and medicine.

The children of Jordan demand all to implement the principles of the international declaration on children's rights which provides for protecting and taking care of children under all circumstances, in all times and in the days of war and peace alike. The principles of the international declaration on the children's rights by which all the world abide by linking between these rights and the child's basic needs. The declaration's provisions under articles No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 guarantee the protection and welfare of children as well as social, food, and educational security and their right to grow up in healthy conditions in the times of war, peace and disasters.

The children of Jordan appeal for providing milk, food and medicine supplies for the children of Iraq.

This appeal comes on the eve of convening the world summit for children in which many leaders of the world's countries will take part to protect childhood.

As we head our call from the General Union of Voluntary Societies in Jordan we appeal to fathers and mothers to respond favourably to this call. Let us share our food together.

Cash and in-kind donations are received at the following centres:

The General Union of Voluntary Societies - Jabal Luweibdeh, Tel. 634001, 634009, 630398.

GUVS - Amman Governorate	Tel. 639555
GUVS - Irbid Governorate	(02)242518
GUVS - Zarqa Governorate	(09)981712
GUVS - Balqa Governorate	(05)555285
GUVS - Karak Governorate	(03)351169
GUVS - Ma'an Governorate	(03)32477
GUVS - Tafilah Governorate	(03)342365
GUVS - Mafraq Governorate	(04)432040

Donations are received daily until 7:00 p.m.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, THE MERCIFUL AND THE COMPASSIONATE

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF JORDAN

from the north, south, east and west you are invited to take part in

A WOMEN MARCH

to express support for Jordan's noble and brave stand and to pledge allegiance to Sharif Hussein Ben Talal and to declare unity of ranks in the battle we are waging against the forces of injustice and oppression and in defence of our Islamic shrines and the honour of the Arab Nation.

The march will be held Thursday August 23, 1990 at 4:30 p.m. with the first group of women assembling at the car park of the Shannak Building, Firas Circle, Jabal Hussein. The second group will join the march at Al Hussein College School, Jabal Hussein. The march will proceed to the gates of the Basman Palace.

God is great
God conquers all plots

The preparatory committee for the march
Tel: 819096, 674973, 682522, 667937

Moscow: Iraqi call merits serious attention

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Some elements of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's proposal to end the Middle East crisis "merit serious attention," Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said in an interview published Tuesday. Shevardnadze did not say in the Pravda interview which parts of Saddam's proposal he was referring to. Saddam offered Sunday to release foreigners stranded in Iraq and Kuwait if the United States withdrew its forces from Saudi Arabia and immediately lifted economic sanctions. The United States refused to do so.

"We are studying all the details, all the blocks of the speech of the president of Iraq," Shevardnadze was quoted as telling the Communist Party newspaper. Noting the mainly negative international reaction to Saddam's proposals, Shevardnadze told Pravda that Moscow's first impression was "there are such elements which merit serious attention."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuri Gremitskikh told a regular news briefing Tuesday that one of those elements was "the declared willingness of Iraq to resolve the crisis by political measures."

He said it appears Iraq is willing to accept Saudi Arabia's security "be ensured by a multinational force on the strength of an appropriate U.N. resolution."

"The prime cause of the crisis, the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, has been left aside," by Iraq, he said. "The fact that our experts are studying the latest proposals from the Iraqi side, and not rejected them out of hand, accords with our common policy of not turning down initiatives from any side without studying them and evaluating them thoroughly."

But it has expressed reservations about the U.S.-led military buildup in the Gulf, saying any action in the region should be undertaken under U.N. auspices. Gremitskikh said some staff at the Soviet embassy in Kuwait would probably be among those leaving. But conditions, he said, did not now justify an evacuation of all embassy personnel. "It has not been ruled out that specific circumstances could prompt us and other states to evacuate our embassy staff, all our embassy staff," he said. "This would mean in fact that our embassy would cease to function, but of course in international legal terms, it would not disappear and could continue to exist."

U.S. fails to get Security Council okay for force

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States failed early Tuesday to get immediate U.N. Security Council approval to use limited military force in the Gulf in order to enforce an international trade embargo against Iraq.

But U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering said the council would review the issue again, perhaps late Tuesday.

Security Council members, called together by the United States Monday evening, went into emergency private consultations early Tuesday.

But they adjourned without voting on an unprecedented U.S. proposal which would authorize members to use "such minimum force as may be necessary" to intercept vessels in the Gulf.

The United States had wanted quick approval for any military action it might take while its warships were shadowing two loaded Iraqi oil tankers in waters near the Gulf.

One of the tankers was said to be headed for Yemen and would discharge oil there shortly.

British Ambassador Crispin Tickell said after the adjournment that Yemen's ambassador, Abdullah Saleh Al Ashtal, assured the council and the press that it would fully respect the U.N.-imposed economic sanctions, indicating it would not allow the tanker to discharge its cargo.

Therefore, he said, the U.S. resolution could wait until governments had more time to study it.

Pickering said the United States agreed to the adjournment. "We asked the council to move expeditiously on this resolution but we agreed that we would adjourn while governments got instructions," he said.

Ambassadors from both Yemen and Cuba told reporters they felt the resolution in its present form was far too broad, saying the Security Council should not be used to give authority to member states for nearly unlimited action.

But some kind of resolution on the subject might be adopted following another round of meetings between the five permanent members of the council — the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China — who have been consulting for five days.

The United States has justified its deployment of ships and troops in the Middle East on the basis of Article 51 of the U.N. Charter which allows member states, in this case Kuwait, to request assistance in case of attack.

Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2, setting off the crisis.

But neither Washington nor any of the other Western nations with fleets in the Gulf have re-

ceived Security Council approval for the use of military power to enforce U.N. sanctions adopted by the council Aug. 6.

The U.S. proposal would have the Security Council authorize "with immediate effect all member states which are deploying maritime forces to the area to use such minimum force as may be necessary to verify the cargoes and destinations of all inward and outward merchant shipping and to ensure strict enforcement of measures laid down in Resolution 661 (on sanctions)."

It also recommends that member states "should take all necessary action in accordance with the (U.N.) Charter in cooperation with the legitimate government of Kuwait and others as may be necessary to ensure complete compliance" with the U.N.-ordered sanctions.

It does not call for national troops to be put under U.N. control nor ask the council to formally declare a blockade against Iraq.

China has voiced apprehension about naval action, but diplomats said it might not use its veto power to kill a resolution agreed on by a majority of members.

A council resolution normally requires positive votes from at least nine of the group's 15 nations, provided no veto is cast by any of the five permanent members.

Israel issues travel bans to Hussein, 2 other activists

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — The interior ministry, citing "security" concerns, has barred Faisal Al Hussein and two other prominent Palestinian nationalists from leaving Israel and the occupied territories.

Ministry spokeswoman Tova Elinson said Hussein, a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), would be prevented from travelling abroad for two months. It is the second travel ban on Hussein this year.

Zuhira Kamal, head of the Women's Works Committee and an activist for the PLO's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was also served a two-month travel ban.

Ata, Khalil Mohammad Qaimari, a supporter of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was barred from leaving for six months. Qaimari was jailed for life for "security" offences in the 1970s but released

in a 1985 prisoner swap.

All three activists live in Arab Jerusalem.

Interior Minister (Arye) Deri signed the orders after he was convinced that there was reason to fear their travel abroad was likely to harm national security.

Elinson told Reuters. "The travel bans take effect immediately."

Hussein, widely regarded as the leading nationalist in the occupied territories, recently toured the United States with Israeli peace activists. He was jailed without trial for a total of 18 months ending January 1989.

Since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, Palestinians in the occupied territories have held demonstrations supporting Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Palestinian leaders have criticised the invasion, but backed Saddam's resistance of pressure from the United States, Israel's closest ally.

Greece to join Gulf force

ATHENS (AP) — Greece will send its top frigate to join the multinational naval force assembling in the Gulf, Premier Constantine Mitsotakis said Monday.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait last week requested Greek military participation in the U.S.-led multinational force that has been assembling in the Gulf since Iraq took over Kuwait Aug. 2.

"The Greek government, after studying with great care the situation and the demands of our country, decided to agree to the request of those countries to participate with the frigate Limnos in the multinational force forming in common with other European states," Mitsotakis said after an emergency cabinet meeting.

He declined to say when the

Limnos would leave nor how it would be used specifically in the trade embargo on Iraq and Kuwait ordered by the United Nations and the European Community.

"The form of our country's participation and the particular objective of our mission will be determined within the framework of the United Nations or other international collective bodies," he said.

The Socialist and Communist opposition parties have voiced strong objections to any Greek military involvement in the Gulf.

"The government's decision was dictated by its adherence to the principles of freedom, peace and the national independence and territorial integrity of all nations," Mitsotakis said.

U.S. plans more fighter planes, tanks and missiles for S. Arabia

CAIRO (Agencies) — The United States is considering the sale of additional jet fighters, tanks, missiles and chemical warfare protective gear for Saudi Arabia, U.S. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney said Tuesday.

He told reporters travelling with him from a gruelling four-day Gulf visit that Washington was anxious to speed the flow of military equipment such as F-15 jets and tanks to help the Saudis face Iraqi military forces massing in Kuwait.

In Cairo, Cheney held an hour's discussion with Egypt's defence minister.

Cheney and Defence Minister Youssef Sabry Abu Taleb met privately during the U.S. secretary's one-hour stopover at Cairo international airport.

In Saudi Arabia, Cheney and King Fahd had "a good, positive discussion" about the Gulf crisis, said Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams.

In his comments en route to Cairo, Cheney said: "We obviously are looking at aircraft. We are looking at munitions that go on the aircraft. We are looking at chemical protective gear which the Saudis want," Cheney added that the kingdom also needed more tanks and tank ammunition to face Iraqi armour.

Cheney said no deals had been finalised, but the Bush administration was prepared to speed up equipment already ordered by the Saudis.

U.S. defence officials travelling with Cheney said the sales could go beyond 315 General Dynamics M-1A1 Abrams tanks and 12

F-15s which the Saudis already have on order.

"We are looking at the problem near term and long term and we will do whatever is needed to defend the kingdom," said one of the officials who asked not to be identified.

A Western defence analyst said Tuesday that Iraq was moving 36 Scud missile launchers into Kuwait, capable of carrying chemical warheads.

The United States has equipped more than 90,000 American troops in or on route to Saudi Arabia with chemical suits and

Iraqi paper warns of harsh winter

NICOSIA (AP) — An Iraqi newspaper warned Tuesday of a harsh winter for Western nations and suggested the United States might face economic collapse because of its involvement in the Gulf.

Al Iraq of Baghdad said fuel shortages would result from a U.N. embargo and the U.S.-led naval blockade against Iraq following its Aug. 2 takeover of Kuwait, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

"In its editorial, the daily said George Bush's crime against the Iraqi people led to cutting down the virtual supply of oil and the rise of its prices, the matter which predicts that the United States and the West would see besides the harsh winter, severe reductions and a fierce shock in the trade balance that might lead the American economy to total collapse," said the agency, monitored in Nicosia.

The newspaper said the presence of American troops in Saudi Arabia had already cost the United States \$1.2 billion. It predicted the total by the end of the year would be \$200 billion and warned "the American people that they would face acute economic and financial hardships as a result of their president's rash adventure," INA said.

In another editorial, the government mouthpiece Al Thawra said the decision by the National Assembly to ban foreigners from travelling "aims in its essence to avert big harm by the lesser harm," INA said.

The news agency said Al Thawra praised the decision as one expressing the "will of the Iraqi people and natural and legitimate right for self-defence."

Officials in Baghdad had said they were moving citizens of "aggressive countries" to areas at risk of attack by U.S.-led military forces sent to Saudi Arabia.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Iraqi children burn U.S. flag

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi children burned the United States flag Monday to protest against a U.S.-led blockade they said will deprive them of milk and food, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. The protest took place outside the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) office in Baghdad. The children delivered a letter to U.N. chief Javier Perez de Cuellar asking him to work against the decision imposing sanctions against Iraq for its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, INA said. "We would like to inform you that we are proud of our father and leader Saddam Hussein because he is a brave warrior defending the rights of the Arab nation," the letter said. "We (Saddam) also struggle against racism and colonialism and all forms of oppression, poverty and aggression." INA said Health Minister Abdul Salam Mohamad Saeed sent letters to UNICEF and the World Health Organisation asking them to intervene to stop the blockade.

Iran MPs urge cancellation of Sabah visit

NICOSIA (R) — A group of Iranian parliamentary deputies Tuesday called for the cancellation of a planned visit to Tehran by the exiled Kuwaiti foreign minister. The Iranian news agency IRNA said the group had asked Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati to cancel the trip by Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah ousted in Iraq's invasion of Kuwait Aug. 2. IRNA, received in Cyprus, gave no reason for the parliamentarians' call nor did it say when the trip was due to take place.

Australian minister to visit Egypt, U.N.

SYDNEY (R) — Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Tuesday he will leave Wednesday for talks on the Gulf crisis with officials in Egypt, the United Nations and the European Community. Evans said in a statement that he would discuss "the future handling of the Gulf crisis, the United Nations' and Australia's role in it and the prospects for its peaceful solution." The foreign minister will meet his Italian counterpart Gianni De Michelis in Venice Aug. 25, to discuss the European view of the Gulf situation. Italy currently holds the European Community presidency. The following day Evans will meet Egyptian leaders in Cairo. On Aug. 27 Evans will meet members of the United Nations Security Council in New York, then visit Washington to meet U.S. officials.

Saddam accused in international lawsuit

SEOUL (AP) — The Korean head of an Asian lawyers group filed a legal action Tuesday with the International Court of Justice charging Iraqi President Saddam Hussein with violating international laws. Lee Byung-Ho, who heads the Asia-Pacific Lawyers' Association, said a letter of complaint has been sent to the Hague-based court against Saddam. He accused the Iraqi leader of violating the Geneva Convention and other international laws. Further details were not immediately available. Lee said he had been asked to sue Saddam by many members of the association, which was formed in 1984 and claims 3,000 members in 75 countries.

Canadian navy updates vintage warships

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (R) — Vintage Canadian warships being updated for action in the Gulf left this port Monday for two days of sea trials. The Canadian navy has hired hundreds of civilians to outfit the aged ships with sophisticated radar and missile systems. Navy officials said Monday they expect the ships to leave for the Gulf by Friday and arrive in mid-September. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced on Aug. 10 he would send two destroyers, the Terra Nova and the Albatross, and a supply ship to the Gulf. Since then over 1,000 local workers have volunteered to join 900 sailors working around the clock to ready the ships for combat. The two destroyers are being updated with heavy duty machine guns and missile systems to replace outdated anti-submarine guns. The 31-year-old destroyer Terra Nova is being modernised with eight sea-skimming Harpoon missiles. Navy Lieutenant Jeff Agnew said the Harpoons are enhanced versions of the Exocet missile used by Argentina against Britain in the 1982 Falkland Islands war.

U.S. sends 'Stealth' fighters to S. Arabia

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States began sending radar-evading F-117A "Stealth" fighters, designed to slip undetected into enemy air space and knock out key targets, to Saudi Arabia Monday. The U.S. air force said 20 of its 56 Stealth fighters had left after a refuelling stop at Langley air force base in Hampton, Virginia. "The reason we're sending them is their deterrent value," said Captain Susan Strednansky, an air force spokeswoman. "However, if we have to go and fight, they will be employed as necessary." The single-seat, twin-engine, F-117A is designed to penetrate "dense threat environments and attack high-value targets with pinpoint accuracy," according to an air force fact sheet.

Quake hits northwest Iran

NICOSIA (R) — A strong earthquake jolted the Iranian Caspian town of Roudbar Tuesday, devastated by a huge quake in June. The Iranian news agency IRNA said the quake measured five on the open-ended Richter scale. There was no immediate reports on damage or casualties. The June 21 quake, which measured 7.2 on the scale, killed about 40,000 people and left half a million homeless in northwest Iran. Roudbar was worst hit.

Saudi Arabia opens door to volunteers

JEDDAH, (AP) — King Fahd has issued instructions for the opening of recruitment and training centres for volunteers wishing to join the military to face Iraqi troops massed along the northern border. The decree was reported by the state radio and television after the weekly cabinet meeting chaired by the Saudi monarch. It did not give details of the number of centers that would be opened. The United Arab Emirates had taken a similar step.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children's programme
17:30	Educational programme
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Cairo news message
18:30	Local programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Arabic programme
23:00	News in Arabic
23:30	Play
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	S.O.S. Diaspora
18:05	News in French
19:15	French varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic programme
21:10	Documentary: "All Our Children"
22:00	1 News in English
22:30	1 News in Contact
PRAYER TIMES	
04:30	Fajr
05:59	(Sunrise) Dhuha
12:30	Dhuhr
16:17	'Asr
19:18	Maghrib
20:41	'Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedieh, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624990	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terzianita Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 711331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 715261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 717151	
Assiout International Church Tel. 683326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Tel. 815817, 654932	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology	
Normal summer weather will prevail and winds will be westerly to moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly to moderate and sea calm.	
Min./Max. temp.	19 / 32

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
AGENDA	
Agaba	25 / 39
Desert	19 / 36
Jordan Valley	23 / 38
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Agaba 40. Humidity readings: Amman 30 per cent, Agaba 20 per cent.	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Adil Dabbous	612177
Dr. Mohammed Al Sawra	732056
Dr. Khed Ma'addi	743500
Dr. Jamil Tariq	794710
Firm Pharmacy	661912
Fordown pharmacy	778336
Al Asana pharmacy	637055
Natroukh pharmacy	623672
Al Saleem pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shameil pharmacy	637660
IBRD:	
Dr. Ali Al Samman	(—)
Al Shura'a pharmacy	(985236)
ZARQA:	
Dr. Tariq Hijawi	(—)

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (05)3320-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
12:00	Damascus (RJ)
12:15	Amman (RJ)
12:30	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
13:00	London (RJ)
17:15	Agaba (RJ)
21:00	Riyadh (RJ)
21:10	New Cairo (RJ)
21:30	Cairo (RJ)
21:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:45	Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)
03:30	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
08:30	Larnaca, Zurich (RJ)
09:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:25	Rome (RJ)
11:45	Larnaca (RJ)
12:00	Jeddah (RJ)
14:00	Benghazi (RJ)
14:05	Cairo (RJ)
14:15	Jeddah, Sana'a (RJ)
15:30	Kuwait (RJ)
15:35	Bahrain (RJ)
15:45	Sana'a (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
12:00	Amman (RJ)
12:15	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
13:00	London (RJ)
17:15	Agaba (RJ)
21:00	Riyadh (RJ)
21:10	New Cairo (RJ)
21:30	Cairo (RJ)
21:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:45	Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)
03:30	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
08:30	Larnaca, Zurich (RJ)
09:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:25	Rome (RJ)
11:45	Larnaca (RJ)
12:00	Jeddah (RJ)
14:00	Benghazi (RJ)
14:05	Cairo (RJ)
14:15	Jeddah, Sana'a (RJ)
15:30	Kuwait (RJ)
15:35	Bahrain (RJ)
15:45	Sana'a (RJ)

MARKET PRICES

Upstream prices in the per kg	
Apple	550 / 600
Apricot	600 / 500
Banana	500 / 450
Banana (Mekness)	450 / 400
Banana	320 / 250
Cabbage	150 / 100
Carrot	250 / 200
Cauliflower	250 / 180
Corn	180 / 120
Cucumber (large)	120 / 80
Cucumber (small)	250 / 180
Eggplant	100 / 120
Figs	900 / 450
Garlic	800 / 700
Grapes	350 / 300
Lebanese (green)	250 / 200
Lemon (yellow)	450 / 400
Melons	120 / 80
Mint	100 / 60
Onion (red)	180 / 120
Orange	450 / 400
Pear	350 / 300
Pepper (hot)	300 / 250
Pepper (sweet)	100 / 120
Radish	300 / 250
Sage	150 / 100
Spinach	200 / 150
Tomato	180 / 120
Watermelon	110 / 70

Handwritten signature or mark.

Queen visits mobile museum, social development centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday visited the Mobile Life and Science Museum currently stationed in Al Mwaqar as part of its tour around the Kingdom, and inspected its exhibits.

The mobile museum aims at serving all sectors of rural and urban communities and at reaching the children who do not have access to such facilities.

Queen Noor initiated the project in 1988 and it is currently being implemented by the Haya Cultural Centre, in cooperation with the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, as an outreach programme of the Children's Heritage and Science Museum, which is carried out by the foundation.

The trailer was presented as a gift to Her Majesty Queen Noor by the Daimler-Benz Company during Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor's official visit to Germany in February 1988. The Haya Cultural Centre, with the help of experts from the private and public sectors, prepared and equipped the vehicle to offer scientific, developmental, cultural and awareness services for distant and small communities.

The museum includes various exhibits in the fields of science,

traffic, preservation of the environment, public safety and a library. Its specially-trained crew carry out different workshops in art, science, antiquities and preservation of the environment; they also show films and plays related to these subjects.

In addition to the facilities for video presentations and the library, the museum is also equipped with a puppet theatre.

The visits are programmed through and in cooperation with public and private institutions throughout the year, whereby the museum can stay in a village for several days, during which it interacts with its inhabitants, both old and young.

The museum offers the inhabitants valuable information related to their day-to-day life and makes them aware of what is best for their community and environment, all in cooperation with official departments and local charitable societies.

The mobile museum offers its services to any public institution that wishes to transmit a cultural, educational or developmental message to remote areas by means of special shows it prepares.

The museum's future services will be closely coordinated with the



Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday visits the Mobile Life and Science Museum currently stationed in Al Mwaqar

ministries of culture, education, social development, agriculture, environment and universities.

After visiting the museum, Her Majesty proceeded to the Social Development Centre, which was established by the Ministry of Social Development in Al Mwaqar in 1989 to serve 14 villages in the district, with a total population of 20,000 people.

The centre has a sewing training workshop, and a kindergarten with a small children's library; it is attended by approximately 60 children.

Accompanying the Queen were Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin, secretaries general of the ministries of social development and education, the director of the Haya Cultural Centre, Nabil Sawalha and other officials.

Westerners share Jordanians' concern over developments in region, 'biased media'

By Serene Halasa and Ica Wabbbeh

AMMAN — A group of American and West European women married to Jordanians Tuesday held a press conference to voice their opposition to the American military buildup in the Gulf and the biased coverage of the recent developments in the region and especially in Jordan. The women, calling themselves the "Basra" group, appealed in a letter addressed to U.S. President George Bush, and the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, "to do their utmost to search for a diplomatic solution to this explosive situation that has developed in the Middle East."

The letter accused the two leaders of "contributing to greater instability and turmoil in the region." "We feel your motives are solely to protect your access to, and control of, Arab oil," the letter said.

The letter also condemned the U.S. and Europe's mistreatment of Jordan and its leader His Majesty King Hussein. "...he has always been hailed as a moderate statesman and ally of the West. We are shocked and distressed at the sudden desertion and criticism

of Jordan and King Hussein by these same allies."

About 140 women of American, British, German and Scandinavian origin had signed the letter. Representatives of the signatories then met with the American and British ambassadors in Jordan and handed them the letter to be delivered to their respective governments.

The press conference was held with the aim of appealing to reporters to convey the messages "fairly and justly," one of the women at the conference said.

Mary Attalah, an American woman married to a Jordanian, and a resident of Jordan for 32 years, accused the Western media of distorting the facts and contributing to the escalation of the situation. "Families back home are seeing a different picture: shortage of food, huge demonstrations. We are not at war here," she said.

Ann Sawalha, another American married to a Jordanian, described the letter and the subsequent press conference as a "spontaneous reaction" stirred by concern over Jordan being dragged into a possible military confrontation. "Diplomatic avenues

have not been exhausted," she stressed echoing the letter's wording.

While the women were unanimous in emphasising the fact that they did not condone acquisition of land by force, they also expressed shock at the "...lightning military response in the area which preempted any diplomatic negotiations."

Marian Karmandarian, a Briton from York, said "why don't Bush and Thatcher pick up the phone and start talking to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein?"

The media came under severe attack by Karmandarian, who mentioned two of the "many" biased headlines in the Western media coverage of the Gulf crisis. The headlines, taken from the English daily Sunday Times: "U.S. on the brink of war with Iraq," "Saddam to starve hostage children," were "manipulative," she said. The women, while claiming that they were not political analysts or experts on Middle Eastern affairs, criticised the Western media for not being able to analyse the situation in an enlightening way for the lay person in their countries. "Not even the correct borders of the disputed

territory (between Iraq and Kuwait, and Iraq and Saudi Arabia) were traced on the map in one article," Pat Russian said.

The "unruly" media people, in another demonstration of biased reporting, had their cameras and microphones away from the podium, when a Scandinavian woman made a touching speech in which she appealed for peaceful negotiations between the parties concerned and wondering "how the West and America, in particular, are so scandalised by the Iraqi invasion when other invasions have been going on for so many years." It was a clear reference to the Israeli occupation of Palestine.

Many questions were raised by the women: Why no negotiations? Why massive military buildup? Why is the King vilified by the Western press? But as one woman put it "people are interested in images, in local attire and customs and not in what people have to say," referring to the attention the media paid to one veiled Western woman.

The appeal of the women can be summed up by what Amal Annab said: "Why should the Arab Nation suffer for the greed of the Western world?"

Factories violating rules cut off from sewerage network

AMMAN (J.T.) — Several Jordanian factories have been found to have violated rules concerning the treatment of industrial waste and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation has decided to disconnect them from the sewerage network, according to an official statement Tuesday.

"The ministry's specialists have monitored and studied the waste coming from these factories for

the past six months and have found that they contain industrial pollutants to the water basins, to the soil and the sewerage network itself," said the statement.

Minister of Water and Irrigation Daoud Khalaf said that the concerned factories would have their sewerage services disconnected immediately and warned that other measures could be

taken to stop violations of regulations.

He said that the 35 factories involved in violating the regulations should take appropriate measures before being allowed to benefit from the sewerage network's service.

"These factories have been found to have dumped chemicals, salts, aluminium, iron, phos-

phate, chrome and acids in excess of the allowed quantities by the ministry's standards," Khalaf pointed out.

A report prepared by the higher steering committee working on a national environment strategy last April revealed that the Kingdom's surface and underground water resources as well as the soil were contaminated.

'Foreign intervention part of a colonial plot committed in violation of international law'

Algerian, Jordanian parliamentarians condemn foreign intervention in the Gulf

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Algerian parliamentary delegation Tuesday voiced their country's total condemnation of the foreign intervention in the Gulf crisis, describing the presence of foreign forces in the Gulf as an attempt to reinstate colonial rule in the Arab World.

"The present massing of troops in the Gulf region and the occupation of Arab land reminds the Algerian people of their ordeal in 1965 when the Algerian government decided to nationalise its oil wealth and when the foreign powers massed naval forces to attack," said the delegation leader Jaouad Al Malaika at a meeting with the speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and House members.

Malaika said there was a clear contradiction between the U.N. Security Council resolution and the American-led embargo imposed on Iraq; "there is a conflicting stand on the part of the United States vis-a-vis resolutions regarding the Palestine question and Israel's occupation of Arab land over the past 23 years," Malaika said.

Referring to the Algerian people's struggle for independence, Malaika said that "people's will is invincible and the present stage imposes this question on the

Arabs: to be or not to be?"

He said that this crisis can only be solved under the Arab umbrella, and without foreign powers' intervention.

Lawzi reiterated Jordan's opposition to the presence of foreign forces in Arab lands, especially in the "holy land of Arabia."

Lawzi called on Algeria and other Arab states which oppose foreign intervention to join forces and propose an Arab initiative to solve the crisis. He said that the presence of foreign forces was bound to threaten the Arab states' security.

Malaika, who arrived with his delegation here Monday, had a meeting earlier with the speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Saleem Arar and praised Jordan's brave stand. "I believe that history repeats itself now, and the naval forces and foreign troops massing around the Arab World remind the Arabs of the colonial rule when foreign powers imposed their will and domination on the Arab Nation," Malaika said.

He called on all Arab states to back Iraq which is now facing the most dangerous moment in its history.

Arar described as a "flagrant aggression" on the Arab states in general and Iraq in particular the

massing of foreign forces in the Gulf.

He said that foreign powers had taken advantage of inter-Arab differences and tried to impose their will on the Arab Nation.

Later a joint statement was issued in Amman voicing Algeria's and Jordan's opposition to foreign military intervention in the Arabian peninsula, describing the action as an insult directed to the Arab and Islamic holy places and an attempt to enable the Zionist enemy to achieve its dreams of creating "a greater Israel" on the Arab homeland.

In the statement Jordan and Algeria expressed their total backing of Iraq in its efforts to regain peace in the Gulf and defend the Arab soil, and appealed to the "Arab and Islamic nations to support the Iraqi stand with all available means."

According to the statement, talks between Jordanian and Algerian parliamentarians over the past two days displayed an identity of views of the representatives of the Algerian and Jordanian peoples.

The six-point statement which was issued upon the conclusion of talks with the members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament said that the Gulf crisis

was an Arab problem and it should be settled by the Arab countries.

It said that the internationalisation of the Gulf crisis led to the foreign powers intervention and the military occupation of the Arabian peninsula, "an illegitimate and unlawful intervention."

"The presence of foreign forces in the holy lands is considered as an act of sacrilege to the holy shrines by the U.S.-Zionist alliance, following the desecration of the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem," the statement said.

"The representatives of the Algerian and Jordanian peoples demand an immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Arab land and consider such intervention as part of a colonial plot committed in violation of international laws," the statement added.

The statement said that "the presence of foreign powers aims of imposing colonial rule on Arab states and Arab wealth, destroying Arab and Islamic culture and heritage, redrawing the Arab World's map in a manner that would best serve the U.S.-Zionist interests in the region."

The two sides agreed in their statement to pursue efforts to coordinate the stands of Arab countries' parliaments and rally support for the Iraqi people.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Cabinet approves revised laws

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Tuesday approved the revised billboards and notice boards regulation in Amman area. Under the revised regulation, the 50 per cent fees, which used to be collected on illuminated billboards, will be cancelled. The Cabinet also approved the revised regulation of Amman Municipality's staff provident fund.

Jordanian U.N. envoy discusses effects of resolution no. 661

NEW YORK (Petra) — Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations Abdullah Salah Wednesday discussed with the Security Council chief the effects of the United Nations Security Council Resolution no. 661.

Steadfastness committee formed

AMMAN (Petra) — Several Jordanian personalities and politicians Tuesday held a meeting at Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily and decided to form a people's committee for supporting the steadfastness of Jordan and Iraq. They also formed a preparatory committee to work out the rules of the committee's constituent assembly and draw up a working strategy. The committee comprises Laila Sharaf, Anis Muasher, Rizq Bataineh, Fakhri Bilbeisi, Sami Qamomuh, Murti Qatamin, Khalil Al Sayyed, Abdul Noor Habaybeh and Mohammad Daoudieh, who was selected rapporteur of the preparatory committee.

CDD warns against bulletins issuance

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department Tuesday warned against issuing or producing any bulletins on dangers of traditional, chemical or nuclear wars, except after obtaining the approval of the CDD. The department warned that it would take the most severe legal measures against violators and said it would be issuing such necessary bulletins in due course.

8,419 arrive in Jordan Tuesday

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 8,419 people coming from Iraq, arrived in Jordan Tuesday through the Ruweished border point and Queen Alia International Airport, according to public security sources.

JD 200 m to be spent on roads

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works and Housing spent JD 70 million until the end of June on road construction projects. The ministry has allocated JD 152 million for 15 projects, now being carried out throughout the Kingdom. The roads make up 616 kilometres.

QAIA sirens to be tried Wednesday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department will try the sirens at Queen Alia International Airport Wednesday.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zarz displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- Art exhibition by Suhaila Al Kowari at the Royal Cultural Centre.

SYMPOSIUM

- Symposium on "The Jewish Aims in Jordan" at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:30 p.m.

Transiting foreigners are offered free meals

AMMAN (J.T.) — Acting upon instructions from Prime Minister Mudar Badran the Ministry of Supply has offered meals free of charge to Arab and foreign nationals evacuated from Kuwait and on their way to their countries, according to a statement by the Ministry of Supply Tuesday.

The statement said that large quantities of food had been dispatched to Ruweished, Aqaba, Qusaira, Maan and Azraq as well as to other places where foreigners and Arabs have been gathering over the past two days.

"The Ministry of Supply will continue to supply the meals on a daily basis to alleviate the sufferings of those who are in distress and had to leave their homes and flee the Gulf region," the statement said.

Sudan's Ambassador to Jordan Mahjoub Radwan, commenting on the situation, said that the Sudanese people feel indebted to the Jordanian people and government for their hospitality and assistance.

"The Sudanese embassy has

been coordinating its efforts with the Jordanian authorities in all matters related to the evacuees at Ruweished and Aqaba," the ambassador said.

He said that following the interception by the American naval forces of the Sudanese vessel, which was steaming to Aqaba to pick up the evacuees, the embassy had arranged for air transportation of the Sudanese evacuees.

A total of 400 women and children have already left for Khartoum by air, and 700 have been able to leave for Nweibeh from Aqaba aboard ferries.

Mohammad Khair Mukbel, honorary consul of Bangladesh in Jordan, paid tribute to Jordan for its facilities and assistance offered to the Bangladeshi citizens who fled to Jordan from the Gulf.

He said that the Bangladeshi citizens had been facing problems with their cars and were forced, in some cases, to sell them as they could not take them to Bangladesh.

Deputies call on Jordanians to unite, rise to level of challenges

AMMAN (Petra) — Several Lower House of Parliament Members Tuesday called on all Jordanians to unite their efforts and to live up to the level of challenges currently facing the country.

The deputies called for an end to the state of relaxation and luxurious life, which has dominated our life for the past several years, and urged people to shift to an austere life.

They called for rationing consumption, avoiding stockpiling of food supplies and reliance on the resources available.

Deputy Mohammad Alawneh, rapporteur of the independent Islamic movement, called for "preparing the nation for the stage ahead of us," saying that "we should not overexploit our resources, particularly the food

supplies, fuel, electricity and the use of cars."

He called on rural population to exploit the natural resources available to them and to achieve the maximum utilisation of their land in order to meet the basic needs of their families.

Deputy Bassam Haddadin of the Democratic Bloc said that it was not only Iraq that was facing the danger, but Jordan as well, so all citizens should stand united in the face of any external threats to the country's security and stability.

Haddadin called for the formation of special committees to follow up on the mobilisation of volunteers to defend the homeland.

"The honourable Jordanian stand towards the causes of our

Arab Nation, and its rejection of all forms of pressures and blackmail, will become stronger, through mobilisation of all people to defend and safeguard this position," he said.

Deputy Ahmad Al Kafawin called for cohesion among the Jordanian citizens and for achieving unity, in order to be in a position to defend the homeland.

Deputy Issa Madanat from the Democratic Bloc called for boycotting American products and for safeguarding national unity.

Deputy Salameh Ghuweiri from the National Bloc praised His Majesty King Hussein's stands and that of the Jordanian government and stressed the need for finding an inter-Arab solution to this pan-Arab crisis.

Jordan pledges help to Sri Lanka nationals arriving from Iraq, Kuwait

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has informed Sri Lanka that the Jordanian government was providing all possible facilities for its nationals arriving here from Kuwait and Iraq on their way home, Minister of Labour Qaseem Obeidat said Tuesday.

"Special arrangements will be made for the Sri Lankans' temporary stay in Jordan until proper means have been found for their transportation to their country," said the minister in a statement following his meeting with visiting Sri Lankan Minister of Labour and Vocational Training Prima Chandra.

The talks, Obeidat said, covered also the prospect of retaining some of the Sri Lankan women to work as maids in Jordan.

The subject of Sri Lankan evacuees and arrangements for their stay in Jordan were also discussed at a meeting between the visiting Sri Lankan minister and Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Saleem Masaadeh. No specific arrangements were announced after the meetings.

Sri Lankans were among thousands of foreign and Arab nationals who had been flooding Jordan after being evacuated from Kuwait.

Jordan has asked Baghdad to slow the flow of foreign nationals fleeing Iraq and Kuwait in view of the growing pressure on the frontier.

In Baghdad the Jordanian Embassy reported that it had

been under increasing pressure from Jordanian nationals who had lost their passports in Kuwait in the past events and were seeking new passports to return home.

The passports were kept with Kuwaiti employers, in line with former Kuwait regulations, until the termination of the Jordanian workers' services. These passports are now considered lost, said the embassy.

It said that large numbers of nationals from other countries were also crowding the embassy in Baghdad from morning till night in the hope of obtaining a visa to travel to Jordan, and that the staff had been asked to work night shifts to cope with the situation.

CSCC opens door to all

AMMAN (J.T.) — All 23 branches of the Civil Service Consumer Corporation (CSCC) around the country are now open for the public to purchase their needs of food supplies, according to a statement by the corporation Director-General Mohammad Al Abdullat.

In a statement to Al Ra'i Arabic daily Abdullat said that there was no need for people to hoard food supplies since they were sufficient for the country's needs for months to come, and that more consignments of supplies were on their way to the warehouses.

The 23 branches originally serve government employees and their families, selling food, clothes, house appliances, at prices below the market rate, but, according to Abdullat, these branches are now open to receive any number of citizens wishing to buy food supplies like sugar, rice, cooking oil, and milk.

Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayoub made a tour of the ministry's warehouses earlier this month and announced that large amounts, sufficient for six months were available. He urged members of the public to refrain from hoarding.

According to Abdullat, at least 625,000 employees and members of their families benefit from the Civil Service Consumer Corporation's services in the Kingdom.

The statement coincided with the announcement by the Ministry of Supply that its inspection teams had discovered 169 sacks of sugar and eight sacks of rice, not offered for sale but hidden in the stores of several merchants, in violation of ministry's regulations.

The ministry said that the rice and sugar were confiscated and the merchants will be referred to trial.

Jordan Times

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Jordan Times advertising department.

Medicine deadlier than disease

U.S. President George Bush's militaristic reaction to the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait is wreaking havoc with the global economy, oil supplies, shipping and currency exchanges. None of these aftereffects would have occurred had President Bush's response to the Gulf crisis been more rational. The minute he made his country's position on the conflict a personal crusade driven by hatred and emotional outbursts, the entire world became his hostage and the victim of his ill-advised policy. Jordan is among the many countries which stand to suffer considerably from Washington's policies and now has to endure additional hardships at a critical time in its economic revival. All these global problems could have been avoided had Bush acted with more restraint. For how long can the capitals of the world stay silent in the face of this irresponsible and misguided U.S. policy? There are already many voices within the U.S., even within Bush's Republican Party, which are questioning the sanity of President Bush's escalation of the conflict in the Gulf. In due course other voices from the four corners of the world will be heard expressing their growing sentiment against war in the region. Hopefully the opposition to Bush's poker game in the Middle East will galvanize into sufficient strength before he makes another move in the wrong direction. The prime responsibility in this context lies with the American people who must be weary of an unnecessary war, where the price would be immeasurable. The American people can reverse the tide in the direction of a major conflagration in the Arabian Gulf by questioning the foundation of their country's policy towards the Arab World. Surely in due course the American people would come to the conclusion that the medicine which is being prescribed by President Bush is more fatal than the disease it seeks to remedy.



JORDAN PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i daily said Tuesday that despite the many changes and developments that took place in the world since the colonial years, the Western nations' views towards the developing nations seem to have remained the same. This is obvious and clearly manifested in the massing of forces and warships to subdue a developing nation in the Gulf which rose to regain its own rights and to defend Arab soil, said the paper. The massing of troops is a clear indication that the Western colonial nations are determined to deal severely with any Arab country that dares to rise and seek freedom and gain strength to safeguard its own interests, the paper added. But, it said, that this time things are different for the West, because the invaders will not find the Iraqis alone in the battle as the millions of Arabs are determined to fight the common enemy and to upset his calculations and plans. We realise the fact that the British and Americans harbour great hatred for the Arabs who seek sovereignty and independence, but we fail to realise the intentions of the other European nations, like France for instance, which has dealt a heavy defeat in Algeria and learnt its lessons, the paper said. The paper said that in the event of war, the millions of Arabs and Muslims will be transformed into elements of destruction for all foreign interests in their countries.

Despite the fact that the United States will continue to object to any Arab solution for the Gulf crisis, there can be no alternative to the Arab countries' interference if the problem is to be settled peacefully, said Al Dastour daily Tuesday. The Arab states, especially those in the Gulf, should realise that the presence of American troops can by no means end the disputes and can not provide permanent protection, because these are invading forces determined to secure their own interests, the paper noted. The massing of troops in the Gulf has created an atmosphere saturated with horror that led to a re-consideration of the situation on the part of a number of countries involved in this crisis, the paper added. These countries began to realise that any armed conflict can only complicate matters and aggravate the situation, and could result in the loss of thousands of foreign nationals who are bound to be caught up in such a conflict, said the paper. Should countries supporting the Americans persist in their stand, said the paper, sooner or later they are bound to find themselves at the mercy of the new colonial powers.

Sawt Al Sha'ab daily said Iraq's steadfastness in the face of the ominous forces posed to attack, the change in the attitude of some Western nations with regard to the crisis and the millions of Arab people's support for Iraq in its courageous stand can serve as a deterrent to foreign aggression. It is hoped that the changes will pave the way for a peaceful solution that can come through Arab mediation, because the whole region is now poised at the top of volcano which could erupt at any moment causing untold devastation, the paper said. Should a conflict flare up there can be no winners, and the Western interests in the Arab region are bound to go up in thin air although the Arabs also are bound to suffer and incur losses of colossal dimensions, the paper added. It said that the world cannot be deceived by Washington's call for war on Iraq to liberate the Western nations because it is the United States which has started the confrontation and refuses to accept any Iraqi peace offers.

Economic Forum

Western oil interests and gunboat diplomacy

By Dr. Abdalla Malki

IN THIS column last Wednesday, we tried to draw the attention of our foreign readers to the very simple fact that Arabs, most particularly Iraq, need to sell oil to the West more than the West needs to buy their oil and that the undisturbed flow of Arab oil to the world and the West is therefore a vital Arab interest. Our need for foreign exchange is so strong and will remain so far 10-20 years, to the extent that we can not afford not to sell oil without collapsing. And, as you know, we do not drink our oil (or can not drink all of it).

We also pointed out that no party can dictate a high or low oil price for more than a short period because the oil world market is an almost perfect one which does not tolerate an unfair price, whether high or low. And this market does correct unfair prices in a way as to make up for this unfairness during that whole period. To explain, work out a weighted average of the oil price in the 1979-90 period during which unfair prices of \$40 and \$10

prevailed and you will come up with a price of around \$20-25 which is a fair price, that is one justified by demand and supply criteria.

The conclusion that must follow is that if President Bush and/or his Western colleagues say that they are waging the present very high-risk confrontation in the Gulf, with all the catastrophic results of a consequential war, in defence of the oil interests of the West. Mr. Bush and his colleagues will be feeling themselves, or misleading their peoples and electorates, after being fooled or misled by their advisers.

Another related argument abused to justify the resurrection of gunboat diplomacy in this area is that the hike in oil prices caused by Iraqi policies is leading to an economic recession, particularly in the USA, and that unemployment and inflation rates will surge in industrial countries.

To start with, the American economy was flashing recession red lights before the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait. There will

be attempts by the media or policy-makers to ascribe recession symptoms to the recent oil price movements but these will be some sort of escape-goat and will not serve the purpose of devising any non-violent solutions to the Kuwaiti crisis. The Wall Street Journal wrote (July 17-18 issue) that "the U.S. government released new evidence that the American economy was already deeply troubled by inflation and a deteriorating construction sector even before the Middle East crisis sent the price of oil soaring."

Second, recession means lower economic activity, falling demand and eventually lower demand for oil which means less revenues to oil exporters including Iraq. Thus economic recession in USA and other industrialised countries is not in the interest of these countries which will be hurt by recession probably more than the Western countries. Recession means negative economic growth rates for periods of six months or more. If the Amer-

ican economy grows at zero or negative rate of say 1-2 per cent, this will not threaten the U.S. national security or impoverish America which will, any way, make up for the forgone growth early in the next economic expansion.

On the other hand, the adverse effects which hit world economies after the eruption of the Kuwaiti crisis, such as the erratic movements of stock prices and the rise in oil prices, are a result of the reaction of the markets to the over-reaction of Mr. Bush to that crisis and not to the crisis itself. Imagine a situation where Mr. Bush played down the "gravity" of that crisis for at least tactical rather than strategic purpose. This would have calmed the markets and contained the pre-mentioned adverse effects. The withdrawal of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil from the world oil market, that is 4-5 million barrels daily, does not justify the more-than-proportionate recent rise in oil prices for three reasons. First, there was already an oil glut and

overproduction. Second, oil reserves of industrial countries are high, actually shockingly high, and can easily take these countries through the next 6-8 months. Third, oil producing countries, within OPEC and outside it, can increase their production and exports. But the over-reaction of Mr. Bush and the accompanying war-mongering did and do explain the ensuing confusion in the world markets which were made nervous by that over-reaction. Let Mr. Bush play the crisis down in whatever manner or degree and the world markets will give a favourable and almost instant reaction on all fronts despite the fact that nothing shall have changed on the ground of the crisis.

Arab oil producers, particularly Iraq, can prove to the American and world public opinion that the so-called undisturbed flow of Arab oil at tolerable prices to the West is not the reason of the present American gunboat diplomacy. Arab oil exporters must be ready to enter into a long-term

contract to provide USA, for example, with oil for say, twenty or more years, without any disruption, at a tolerable price. A tolerable price may be defined as any price derived from oil price indexes in the last two or three years plus the annual increase in the price of industrial countries manufactured exports because it is these exports that most oil revenues are used to pay for.

All Arab oil countries must be ready to do that. Most probably, Mr. Bush will reject it because it is not the Arab oil that he is after. But what is he really after? Let the American and other Western peoples find out for themselves. But to the Arabs, he is after spreading and perpetuating American domination on the Arab World. If oil does come into the picture, it will be for two purposes: to obtain it at very low (real if not nominal) prices and to ensure that it goes first to USA. That is before going to a unified Germany, unified Europe or a mighty Japan in the long long run.

Will the Gulf be another Vietnam for the U.S.?

By Mike Feinsilber
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Saddam Hussein's takeover of Kuwait wasn't 24 hours old when the Senate interrupted its business to deplore it and denounce him. But what was that echo in the chamber?

Why did a senator or two refer — in a looking-over-his-shoulder way — to the "Gulf of Tonkin resolution"? Why did minds turn back to an August debate 26 years ago? In that debate, the Senate, over the misgivings of only two senators, reacted to reports that U.S. navy vessels had been attacked off North Vietnam's coast by authorising President Lyndon Johnson "to prevent further aggression."

LBJ used that resolution as the equivalent of a declaration of war, the basis on which he sent 250,000 American soldiers to fight an Asian war, America's longest war, the first it lost.

Almost by stealth, America was sucked into a guerrilla war on the side of an unpopular government. Johnson hoped each escalation would be enough — only to find that each, instead, made withdrawal more difficult.

And Vietnam deteriorated into a quagmire, an inextricable situation. The United States couldn't win and couldn't quit.

Is the Gulf crisis another quagmire in the making, another place where U.S. forces can't win and can't get out, stuck in the desert heat, unable to do more than wait to react to Saddam Hussein?

For the most part, historians familiar with the region and with the ways war develop are more optimistic than that. They find some similarities to Vietnam. But they draw encouragement from some big differences.

"Not the least of which," said John Gaddis, diplomatic historian at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio, "is that this thing really is a multinational effort that grows out of a rather shocking provocation — and neither was true in Vietnam."

Bernard Lewis, a retired Princeton University historian and author of 20 books on the Islamic World, said Saddam Hussein sought to turn his invasion of Iraq into a religious crusade but only "succeeded in isolating himself even in the Arab World."

If his manoeuvre had worked, Saddam might have made his battle into an Arab-against-the-West struggle. Instead, he made it the world-against-Iraq, Lewis said.

Saddam called for a Jihad, a religious war, for the Arab masses to rise up against their leaders. And he did it just as the leaders were assembled in a summit at Cairo.

In Vietnam, by contrast, America's allies, even in Asia, largely limited their support to the sidelines. Only Australia, New Zealand, Thailand and Korea sent sizeable combat contingents.

Political scientist Nathan Brown, a Mideast specialist at George Washington University, said quagmire in the Gulf may be "the best we can hope for," considering the alternatives — a humiliating U.S. withdrawal or a military offensive against the Iraqis in Kuwait, requiring a scale of warfare "that is politically impossible."

Lewis views the threat of Saddam controlling the oil fields of Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia as grave.

"You simply can't allow this man to obtain a stranglehold in the world's supplies," he said. George Herring, a University of Kentucky historian of the Vietnam war, said he sees in the Gulf one big similarity to Vietnam and one big difference.

The difference, he said, is that the American commitment to Vietnam was slow and as concealed as Lyndon Johnson could manage. It grew from a few hundred U.S. troops sent to advise the French in the 1950s to more than 200,000 troops, engaged in full-fledged combat in July 1965.

In contrast, the Gulf operations have been "sudden and dramatically large," Herring said.

Kenneth Oye of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an expert on economic warfare, the degree of compliance Bush has commanded so far in his call for an international embargo against Iraq is remarkable.

But he questions the staying power of nations for whom sanctions against Iraq — and life without oil from Iraq and Kuwait — will be painful.

"If Saddam Hussein makes no big moves, doesn't use poison gas, doesn't go into Jordan, doesn't stage air raids on the Turkish border, if he just sits tight, I suspect that international support for sanctions will lose ground," Oye says. "And if they are not universally supported they lose their effectiveness."

Lewis says Saddam hopes that Americans ultimately will pressure Bush to bring the troops home — just as public opinion ultimately forced the United States to find a face-saving formula for leaving Vietnam with the war unwon.

Economic sanctions and U.N. selective morality

By Dr. M.S. Dajani Daoudi

The writer is co-author of *Economic Sanctions: Ideals And Experience* (London: Routledge, 1983) and *Economic Diplomacy Embargo Leverage and World Politics* (Colorado: Westview, 1984). He currently teaches economics at the University of Jordan. Dr. Dajani Daoudi contributed the article to the Jordan Times.

ECONOMIC sanctions are punitive actions initiated by one or more states or an international organisation (the senders) against one or more states (the targets) to punish them for violating a universally approved charter, as inducements to follow, or refrain from following that particular course of conduct and conform with international law.

The conventional wisdom among academicians and statesmen alike is to discount economic sanctions as useful tools in international affairs to keep the peace, deter aggression, punish abusive governments, or produce tangible results of any kind. Widespread scepticism about their utility stems from the perception that few past sanctions or embargoes have had much success. Yet, the international arena in its own peculiar way suggests a classroom where deviant behaviour may be punished and good behaviour rewarded. For without a doubt, economic hardship can still modify behaviour, even in nations with hardline regimes. Sanctions severely wound the targeted nation and devastate its economy.

They help set in motion the events that would eventually lead to the achievement of the goals set by sender nations, especially so when the target nation is dependent on sender's imported goods. Sanctions have the power to impose heavy sacrifices on the target, and inflict deep internal cleavages in the political fabric of its regime.

As the authors of *Economic Sanctions: Ideals And Experience* (1983), conclude:

"The fascinating power of economic sanctions lies in their ability to creep in on a target nation and, given enough time, to weaken it beyond measure. Like cancer, international economic sanctions kill minute cells within the economic structure of the target nation which are hard for the naked eye to detect at first. But an accumulation of these dead cells leads to the eventual corruption of the ecopolitical ability of the sanctioned nation to meet its domestic daily demands, weakening its integrity and eventually causing its collapse."

Although the U.N. Charter does not use the term "sanction," it contains provisions that clearly stipulate sanctions. It refers to them as enforcement "measures" with evident character of sanctions. Under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, the Security Council is empowered to impose mandatory economic sanctions on recalcitrant members. The Council may opt for such measures when it concludes that under Article 39 of the Charter a threat to the peace or a breach of the peace exists.

Article 39 stipulates: "The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Article 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security."

Article 41 of the charter states: "The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of the armed force are to

be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations."

Under Article 25 of the charter, U.N. members agreed to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the charter. However, Article 39 uses the term "recommendations" which means that member nations are under no legal obligations to obey the Council's decisions and no enforcement obligations are placed upon member states. Such decisions are merely recommendations by the Security Council, and member states that disregard those recommendations are not in violation of the U.N. Charter. States abide by them only when it serves their interests to do so.

It is generally admitted that these recommendations lack sanctions in the juridical sense, as Jorge Castaneda asserts in his book, *Legal Effects of United Nations Resolutions*, published in New York in 1969. Their value and strength is political and moral, aiming to reform the member's conduct and return it to the conduct that is considered desirable and is recommended by the international organisation. Castaneda concludes:

"It is difficult to establish whether a Security Council recommendation is binding... In addition, a complete study of the practice of the Security Council does not demonstrate convincingly that this organ considered any of its recommendations as binding."

Economic sanctions by the United Nations were enforced, though ineffectively, against a number of states considered to have violated its Charter, such as the People's Republic of China and North Korea in 1951, South Africa in 1963, Rhodesia in 1965, and Portugal in 1969.

However, in many ways, the recent U.N. economic sanctions imposed against Iraq stand without precedent. Unlike previous sanctions against other countries, U.N. sanctions against Iraq were very swift and widely comprehensive. Never before had the United Nations adopted such mandatory economic sanctions on the recalcitrant member in such speed and range. On previous occasions, the U.N. approached the application of sanctions after a calculated escalation from selective optional sanctions reaching comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

The process usually required a long time after the initial action is taken by the violating member.

The Charter of the United Nations provides no immediate application by members of certain specified economic and financial sanctions, should any member resort to war in total disregard to the U.N. Charter.

Military intervention by one state in the territory of another

has become a frequent occurrence. Thus, the United Nations exposed itself to accusations of selective morality by its decision to impose such drastic economic reprisals against an entire nation such as Iraq, while being unwilling to take similar steps against other states who stand accused of a similar offensiveness.

Though universally condemned, Iraqi military intervention in Kuwait is in conformity with past patterns of behaviour by other nation states. Recent history is replete with examples of such actions: The British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt in 1956; the American invasion of the Dominican Republic and North Vietnam in 1965 as well as its recent invasion of Grenada and Panama; the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 and Afghanistan in 1979; the combined Soviet, East German, Polish, Hungarian and Bulgarian invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968; the Israeli invasion of Syria, Jordan, and Egypt in 1967 and Lebanon in 1982; the Indian invasion of Pakistan in 1971; the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974; the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1977; the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda in 1979; the Argentinian invasion of the Falklands in 1982, and the list goes on.

In this present Gulf crisis a similar claim is made by Iraq to that of Uganda's 1978 invasion of Tanzania of fulfilling a territorial claim, and Somalia's 1978 intervention in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia of fulfilling a historic claim.

Furthermore, Article 1 of the U.N. Charter states that the purpose of the United Nations is "to bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace."

However, Security Council members, still need to explain how denial of milk to Iraqi and Kuwaiti babies is in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. There is no doubt that the militant manner in which U.N. sanctions are being applied against Iraq is in contradiction with Article 41 of the Charter which specified that such enforcement of Security Council measures should not involve the use of force. Consequently, interception of vessels destined to Iraq or sailing out of Iraqi ports is illegal. Might does not make right. One breach of international law does not justify another.

In addition, Security Council members still need to report which peaceful means were utilised for the settlement of this dispute before resorting to such harsh measures such as the application of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions.

So far, and except for the exhaustive, but so far unavailing, efforts of His Majesty King Hussein, no serious attempts have been made to seek solution to the Gulf crisis by peaceful means. Arab leaders summoned to attend the Cairo Summit Conference were surprised to find out that the purpose of that meeting was to give an Arab cover to the American military buildup in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf rather than seek Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait through compromise and diplomacy.

Iraqi subsequent offer of with-

drawal from Kuwait provided that Israel withdraws from the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights, and Syria withdraws from Lebanon, was immediately shunned by the United States and was totally ignored by the United Nations. How can and why should one occupation be different from another?

Why not take this opportunity which presented itself to seek a permanent and lasting peace to the whole area? "Package deals," advises John Spanier in his book *Games Nations Play* (1972): "Not the threat or actual use of force, will resolve differences and produce the necessary mutual accommodations by offering everyone one some benefits."

Should the Security Council take this option, "then and only then," will the United Nations be able to defend itself against accusations of selective morality.

Scuds

(Continued from page 1)
to hit Baghdad from well inside Saudi Arabia.

Duncan said he would have been surprised if Iraq had not deployed Scud missiles in Kuwait, but noted the missiles lacked accuracy and had little utility on the battlefield.

Their main use lay in threatening civilian populations or key installations with possible chemical attack.

Saddam said earlier this year Iraq had no need for nuclear weapons because it possessed chemical arms. He declared Iraq would incinerate half of Israel if the Jewish state attacked any Arab country.

Saddam said Tuesday that the buildup of foreign forces in Saudi Arabia was unjustified because "we have no intention of attacking Saudi Arabia or any other country."

Saddam said he was responding to a statement by Bush Monday in which the U.S. president compared the Iraqi leader to Adolf Hitler. Bush also compared Iraq's Aug. 2 takeover of Kuwait to the Nazis' aggression against its neighbours during World War II.

In his statement, Saddam said foreign detainees were being treated well and were only being held to prevent an attack by U.S.-led forces.

"What happened to the Americans so far is the lightest possible treatment that is dictated by necessity, even by American standards" of human rights, Saddam said.

His statement was read on television by an announcer. Saddam himself called the White House stupid to reject his peace initiative and said that if anyone was to be compared with Hitler, it should be Bush.

The Iraqi leader, who has offered to discuss withdrawing from Kuwait if Israel and Syria pull out of the occupied territories and Lebanon respectively, defended the detention of Westerners by Iraq.

In other developments: French President Francois Mitterrand said France would send ground forces to the United Arab Emirates in response to the crisis and military trainers in Saudi Arabia.

Washington temporarily shelved an attempt to win U.N. approval for military action it might take to impose an interna-

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Drive carefully!
Traffic can be hazardous

Saddam's open letter to Bush

NICOSIA (R) — Iraq's Saddam Hussein told U.S. President George Bush to seek a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis Tuesday, warning of a global tragedy.

Following is Reuters translation from Arabic of key parts of Saddam's "open letter" to Bush carried by the Iraqi News Agency.

"Once again, President Bush stands in front of the American people to twist words and hide the reasons (for sending troops to the Gulf) or part of them and mixes reasons with results.

"In his statement yesterday August 20, 1990 to American war veterans he dealt with the issue of Americans in Iraq and insisted on considering them hostages despite remarks by Iraqis that explained without ambiguity that they are there

as a result of genuine aggression against the Arab Nation and Iraq, and that the one who is undertaking this aggression is President Bush himself and his Ally (British Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher.

"If this aggression had not happened and if President Bush made a realistic evaluation of the interests of his people and the American citizen nothing of the sort would have happened to Americans or others.

"President Bush knows... that America itself during World War II detained tens of thousands of its citizens merely because they were of Japanese descent and based and its action on averting greater danger.

"If this precedent is there and proven in the records of the United States of America... is it not a matter of racial discrimination

when it is allowed for other countries, including America, and not permitted to Arabs, including Iraqis?

"Despite all this, the Iraqis have said clearly that what has happened has been forced upon us and not by choice. And we feel pain because it happened.

"Preventing some foreigners from travelling is not to take revenge, but is to avert a crime of aggression which President Bush intends to perpetrate against the Iraqi people, after his crime in occupying the lands of Al Kaaba and the tomb of the Prophet.

"If this crime is perpetrated then a great tragedy would befall not only the region but the world.

"President Bush goes on to talk about outlaws and makes a clearly intended comparison

between Iraq and what it represents and Hitler and forgets that all these descriptions apply to him (Bush) because Iraq did not launch its fleets and planes to launch an aggression against America and Europe.

"They came as invaders to our region and want to desecrate our holy shrines, kill people and rob them their humanity.

"Is there any doubt that these characteristics do apply to President Bush when he seeks to ignite a war that would burn the whole world? Is there any more evidence than his belittling of all initiatives and solutions we offered whether concerning the crux of the problem or the issue of foreigners who are a result of the original problem?

"What we have offered in



Saddam Hussein
our initiative of Aug. 12, 1990 and in our letter to the foreign families... is the only clear way for those who want to avoid the evil characteristics of war."

Concern mounts at Aqaba over decline in shipping

By Mariam Shabin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AQABA — Business is not as usual in this port city of 30,000 people which serves as Jordan's only outlet to the sea. As shipping agents and dock workers alike wait for expected cargo ships which are now much slower to arrive, officials worry over the prospect of a continual decline in the port's activity in view of the continuing pressure by the United Nations to impose economic sanctions on Iraq.

While the number of cargo ships arriving here has declined to half the normal, the tonnage in the cargo ships that do arrive has plunged by more than half and Jordanian exports, such as potash, phosphate and fertilizers, have slowed down simply because not enough ships are arriving at the port to carry the cargo, according to port officials.

Besides a slowdown in business, officials fear that "if the situation continues it may mean a layoff for up to 80 per cent of those employed in the shipping and transport industry, which is about 15,000 people."

The current slowdown of import/export activity and the cancellation of tour groups for the next few months have dashed the government's hopes for lowering Jordan's unemployment rate by increasing job availability in the port city.

The government had expressed hope last year that an expected increase in the import/export sector as well as the tourism industry would make jobs available for the country's unemployed, which official figures put at 16 per cent of the total workforce.

Officials, employers and workers alike are angry and worried over the continuation of the "de facto" embargo on cargo ships carrying Iraqi-bound goods.

Officials say that all of the ships bound for Iraq have been held up in other ports in the region either by their owners or "someone else."

"Almost all the cargo ships with Iraqi-bound goods that have been prevented from unloading in Aqaba have carried foodstuffs such as sugar, corn and rice," said Issam Kassar, an executive of Amia Kassar and Sons. "As I understand it,

humanitarian goods are supposed to pass through; so we are rather puzzled about what's going on," he added.

Other shipping officials were more blunt. "They seriously want to starve the Iraqis into submission," said one shipping agent referring to the U.S. in particular and members of the U.N. Security Council in general.

Officials hoped that the Security Council members would come to a decision to allow cargo ships carrying foodstuffs and medicine to dock at Aqaba.

One sailor arriving from a journey at sea reported that American and other unidentified ships checked all the incoming cargo ships headed for Aqaba at the Strait of Tiran "to send back those who have goods headed for Iraq."

Awad Al Tal, the Aqaba Ports Corporation director general, said that two ships, one Japanese and one Chinese, arrived at Aqaba Tuesday. The first ship carried Japanese cars, while the other arrived to carry Jordanian potash to one of its many export destinations, Tal said.

Scuds

(Continued from page 4)

tional embargo against Iraq. — U.S. military officials said American forces in Saudi Arabia, already 30,000 strong and still being reinforced, were being reshaped so they could better strike into Kuwait.

The Washington Post said the U.S. military was keeping 24-hour tabs on at least four Iraqi missile battalions. It quoted officials as saying the missiles would be among the first targets in a war.

Scud missiles based in Kuwait could reach cities, oil fields and military bases with their 500-kilometre range.

— Kuwait told the United Nations that Iraqi forces recently mined all Kuwait's vital state installations, including power stations, oil refineries and ports.

In a letter to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar dated Aug. 20 and published Tuesday, Kuwaiti U.N. Charge d'Affaires Mohammad Saad Al Sallal also listed the registration numbers of 15 airplanes and other planes that he said were seized by Iraqi forces at Kuwait's international airport.

"It has ... come to our attention that the Iraqi occupation forces have in the past few days mined all vital state installations, including desalination systems, power stations, oil refineries and sea ports," he said.

The letter listed the seized aircraft as including two Boeing 767-200s, eight Airbus A310 200, two HS 125s, two Gulf Stream G111s and one Boeing B727-200.

— Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she will not negotiate to secure the release of the British citizens detained by Iraq.

She said her government was considering sending additional forces to the Gulf, and she appealed to other nations to contribute military forces or funds for the effort.

"We will never bargain," she said at a news conference, and emphasised that Britain intends to keep its embassy open in Kuwait to assist British citizens.

— After 346 Soviet citizens left for home Tuesday, a Soviet diplomat said the 180 Soviet citizens remaining in Kuwait were expected to reach Jordan Thursday night.

— A French embassy spokeswoman said five French citizens, including the wife of a French diplomat in Baghdad, two other adults and two children had reached Jordan and left for France.

— More than 100 Swedes and Finns were leaving Kuwait in a convoy of buses and cars heading for the Turkish border, the Swedish Foreign Ministry and Finnish news reports said.

— Two Americans and five Australian diplomatic staff arrived on an Iraqi Airlines jet from Baghdad. Airline sources identified the two Americans as former congressman George Hensensman, and Thomas Kindress. The two appeared to be the first American citizens not of Arab or Asian origin to have left Baghdad since the detention of Westerners began.

— Hungarian authorities reported that 178 Hungarians had been allowed to leave Kuwait and Iraq for Jordan, and about half had arrived in Budapest.

— Fifty Malay passengers aboard a British Airways plane, stranded in Kuwait arrived in Jordan.

— Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock announced that a convoy of 60 Austrians was en route from Kuwait to Baghdad, and will continue on to Turkey.

— A convoy of 43 Swiss left Kuwait Tuesday for Baghdad, according to the Swiss Foreign Ministry, which said it expected they would be allowed to leave.

— Five family members of Dutch diplomats arrived in Jordan from Iraq, a Dutch Foreign Ministry official said.

Iraq ready for unconditional talks

(Continued from page 2)

position despite a possible military confrontation although it is trying to prevent such an eventuality.

— The international community has to make a choice over whom to deal in the Arab World between "the oil sheikhs and the Arab masses."

Although Aziz did not indicate a shift on the Iraqi position against any reversal of the merger of Kuwait with Iraq, he said that all issues were open for discussion.

"As far as we are concerned, and as we see it, the whole situation in the region could be discussed. We have other concerns and will put them on the table," he said.

But Aziz did not express optimism of a possibility of such talks materialising.

"It is clear to me that the American administration is preparing the ground for its war of aggression. In this regard it has made a great misjudgement and miscalculation of the situation," he said. "If the American leaders think this is a vacation like the one they had in Panama or Grenada, they are mistaken. It will be a bloody conflict and America will be humiliated," he warned.

Throughout his 70-minute press conference at the Plaza Hotel, Aziz emphasised the urgency of linking the Gulf crisis to the general situation in the region, reiterating Iraqi demands for an even-handed international position towards all problems of the Middle East.

However, Aziz reiterated the firm Iraqi stand against the return of Kuwait's deposed Al Sabah family whom he described "as corrupt and (who) represented the most elements in the Arab World."

He strongly resented the American description of thousands of Westerners held in Iraq as "hostages" insisting that they were guests of the Iraqi government, implying that Iraq hoped that their presence in the country will avert a military confrontation.

"It was wrong and bad for the

American president to use the word 'hostages' because we are not asking but for peace," he stressed.

"They are not hostages. I am sorry that the president of the U.S. used the wrong word for the situation of those people," he said. "We really meant it when our speaker of the National Assembly said we would keep them as guests for while, to live with our people and they might when they live with our people decide where they will live," he said.

Political analysts believe by rejecting the term "hostages," Aziz was also seeking to keep an open door for negotiations with the U.S., particularly that Bush had repeatedly opposed the principle of negotiations over hostages.

Aziz rejected parallels being made between the Iranian holding of American hostages in 1979 and the current situation in Iraq. "We are not bargaining for money; we are seeking peace," he emphasised.

"They will contribute to a great cause; that is the cause of peace, to prevent the dangerous belligerent policy of the American administration," he said.

The Iraqi official reiterated his country's offer to reconsider the status of foreign nationals if their countries "did not pursue direct or indirect acts of aggression against Iraq." He disclosed that the Iraqi government was already considering the status of Irish nationals in view of the Irish government's "balanced stand vis-a-vis the situation in the region."

Aziz, who maintained calm and composure throughout the conference, exploded in the end when Western journalists implied that Iraq was endangering the lives of the Western nationals if the U.S. attacked the industrial and other strategic sites they had been moved to.

"We want to protect our people," he declared. He argued that if the Americans want to hit strategic sites in Iraq "then these people who are living there, they and our people will be hurt; that will be the result. So if they can contribute to the prevention of war, then they will save their lives

and those of Iraqis," he said.

He exploded when the question was repeated in an apparently provocative manner to him. "You have to respect other human beings," he said in a choked voice and called for an end to double standards in dealing with humanitarian issues.

Despite his repeated calls for talks with the U.S., Aziz made it clear that his country rejects preconditions and that it was ready for a counter offensive if it was attacked.

In a strongly worded reply to a question about American demands for an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, Aziz indicated that the U.S. could not treat the Arab World as subservient.

"The American administration should know it could not dictate preconditions on this situation. The question in the Gulf is an Arab question. It is not an American question that is decided in Washington. We are not the backyard of the U.S. in this region so that all policies are formulated and dictated by the White House," he said.

He accused the U.S. of siding with corrupt leaders and ignoring the Arab popular will. "They have to listen to the voice of the people in this region and to know that there is a nation determined to be free and to live equally with the world, to be treated equally and justly and fairly," he stressed.

"The Israeli occupation has not raised the concern of the U.S. Israel has been occupying Arab land, intimidating the Arab Nation and committing all kinds of atrocities against women and children," he said. "The American president has (imposed) no such harsh conditions for an Israeli withdrawal from the land it occupies for three decades. He has not used such harsh words about the atrocities committed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir."

"The matter (the Palestinian plight) is not important for Bush but in this case because of the sheikhs of Kuwait and his other allies who have billions of Arab money in the American and European banks — those people who have ridiculed and

disgraced the Arab nation — he defends these people in this harsh manner and he makes unprecedented conditions in this region," he said.

Aziz said the U.S. and the West would have to choose between the oil sheikhs, who do not represent the Arab World, and the Arab masses.

He said Arab leaders currently supported by the U.S. will be "elements of the past," and the future was for the governments and peoples who understood the Iraqi position and refuse to be subservient.

"Deal with these people. Do not deal with the corrupt and the selfish. You will lose because this is the chapter of the past. The phenomenon of the future is what we are representing," he said addressing the international community.

Aziz said Westerners like doctors, nurses and other technicians who have regular jobs under contract in Iraq would not be affected by the move to locate foreigners in strategic locations. He said only Westerners trapped in Kuwait at the time of the take-over would be affected.

Aziz rejected the U.N. Security Council resolution calling for sanctions against Iraq as "biased, unjust and unfair and without precedent."

He also charged it was reached "under pressure and ruthless intimidation by the United States." Asked whether Iraq would be prepared to accept a settlement including free elections in Kuwait, he said, "This is a hypothetical question. When the time comes, then we will discuss it."

Asked whether the U.N. sanctions had started affecting Iraq, he said: "Iraq has proved through its 5,000-year history as well as recently that we are survivors."

The decision of the European Community to support the imposition of sanctions was "unjust, unfair and very harsh," he said. The EC had failed to have prior talks with Iraq "to understand our position and only took into consideration the views of the corrupt sheikhs," he added.

He also regretted the decision of Japan over the same issue, he said.

Nakayama seen to have made little headway

(Continued from page 1)

cooperation issues," the spokesman said, however, that Jordan had "submitted a document describing specific matters which it wants the Japanese government to consider."

According to an unidentified embassy official quoted by the Associated Press, the Jordanian government rejected an offer of \$20 million "when (it) decides to impose sanctions against Iraq." No further details were available, and the report could not be immediately verified by the Jordan Times.

According to Yamanaka, the Japanese foreign minister's visit to five countries in the Middle East — Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordan, Egypt and Turkey — had three main objectives: to explain why Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu had to "temporarily postpone" his visit to the Region (Kaifu was due to Amman Tuesday according to the itinerary of the postponed trip), exchange views with the countries on the situation in the Gulf region, and explain the measures adopted by Japan in the "international

effort for peace and stability in the region." Nakayama ended his visit here Tuesday and flew to Cairo.

According to the spokesman, it was more of concern over "international law and order" than its oil and economic interests in the Middle East which prompted Tokyo to fall in line with the American-led effort against Iraq.

"Japan's position is clear," he told the briefing in reply to a pointed question. "Japan is determined and will continue to demand, together with our friends in the international community, the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate government which was in power on Aug. 1 (the emiri regime)," he said.

He said Japan and Jordan shared the view that "the Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait cannot be condoned."

By the same token, he told the Jordan Times after the briefing, Japan rejects an Iraqi initiative which linked the Gulf crisis with all other problems in the Middle East. "Iraqi withdrawal should come first," he said.

Yamanaka said there was no discussion of other spheres of cooperation between Jordan and Japan during the foreign minister's visit, including a proposal for Japanese co-financing for a \$300 million World Bank loan. "The topic was not discussed at all," he said.

Tokyo, spurred by Washington, stepped into the Gulf crisis by freezing all Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets and imposing a ban on all trade with the two countries even before the Security Council endorsed a resolution calling for international sanctions against Baghdad.

Yamanaka implied that Tokyo would have also contributed troops to the American-led forces deployed in Saudi Arabia had it not been for provisions in the Japanese constitution which bars dispatch of Japanese soldiers overseas. "It is clear in our constitution that we cannot dispatch Japanese forces overseas," he said.

In Tokyo, the chief foreign ministry spokesman said Tuesday Japan needed more time to respond to developments in the Gulf.

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Teen upsets Mandlikova in exhibition tournament

MAHWAH, New Jersey (AP) — Chandra Rubin, a 14-year-old amateur, upset 1985 U.S. Open champion Hana Mandlikova 6-4, 6-4 in the first round of the Pathmark Women's Tennis Tournament.

Rubin, a second-year high school student who made her debut in this event, continuously caught Mandlikova out of position. She rallied from a 0-2 deficit in the second set of Monday's match to close out the match with a service break in the 10th game.

"I know that she wasn't at the top of her game, but I felt that I was," said Rubin, who has a wild card entry into next week's U.S. Open. "It's great winning this match."

Three professionals — Andrea Temesvari of Hungary, Radka Zrubakova of Czechoslovakia and Peanut Louie Harper — won their matches to join Rubin in the second round of the \$160,000 exhibition event.

In another night match, Temesvari, runner-up here last year to Steffi Graf, rallied from 0-3 in the second set to oust 1983 tournament champion Jo Durie of England 7-6, (9-7), 6-3.

Harper went on to win the first set 6-2 and Cecchini, Italy's top-ranked player, told Harper to "play your game" while they switched courts.

Harper went on to win the first set 6-2 and Cecchini, Italy's top-ranked player, told Harper to "play your game" while they switched courts.

"I choked in the first game and just kept hitting the ball back to her because I knew that she couldn't run well," Harper said. "After Sandra encouraged me to play my game, I started to hit out."

Atlanta launches bid to host Olympic Games

ATLANTA (AP) — Atlanta, the economic and cultural center of the south eastern United States, wants to help raise its status to international metropolis by grabbing the crown jewel of sporting events: the Olympics.

The capital of Georgia, known more for exporting Coca-Cola, former President Jimmy Carter and the film *Gone With the Wind* than for international athletics, is one of six cities competing to host the 1996 summer games.

Through persistent self-promotion, both at home and in three years of globe-trotting to court the International Olympic Committee, Atlanta has evolved into a serious contender as the International Olympic Committee's Sept. 18 vote in Tokyo nears.

The "Atlanta 1996" banners hanging from downtown lamp-posts have become fixtures in the city. And after three years of repeated assurances that it won't cost taxpayers any money to have the Olympics in Atlanta, there are few voices of dissent around town.

"The only prediction I will make is that we will go to Tokyo knowing we performed as best we could," said Billy Payne, the 42-year-old lawyer who, as president of the Atlanta Organising Committee (AOC), has driven the bid to have the first summer games in the United States east of the Mississippi River.

It has become part of the city's lore that most Atlanta leaders thought Payne was crazy when he first solicited support for the 1996 bid. As the effort picked up steam, most of the city's establishment have joined the Payne party.

"I never viewed it as crazy because my personal philosophy and strategy always was, if you involved enough people who themselves shared the enthusiasm and, principally, the commitment that would become infectious," Payne said in a recent interview at his 34th floor AOC office.

"If you had to pick a moment... that it became very serious, (it) was when the Atlanta business community finally said yes, this is something we believe in, something we're willing to commit our significant resources, something we believe is in the long-term best interests of the city," he said.

In its competition against Toronto; Athens, Greece; Melbourne, Australia; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; and Manchester, England, the AOC has touted Atlanta's position as a transportation hub, reputation as a convention center with abundant hotel space and the availability of a high-tech communications network.

The AOC also has emphasized the area's pleasant climate and that Atlanta is in the eastern time zone, four hours behind Greenwich Mean Time, prime time for televising the games in the United States.

And the city has not shied about reminding IOC delegates that Atlanta was the birthplace of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., the U.S. civil rights leader assassinated in 1968, and continues to have an active civil rights community. Former Mayor Andrew Young, a close aide of King's with a wealth of international contacts, is chairman of the AOC.

Young has become so entwined with the Olympic effort that there was speculation his recent defeat in a campaign for governor might harm Atlanta's Olympic bid.

"His stature as a representative of Atlanta way and far exceeds any public office he could ever hold," Payne said.

To the locals, the AOC has trumpeted the economic benefits of hosting the games. An AOC study said the games would generate \$3.48 billion for the state. AOC officials say the \$1-billion expected cost of the '96 Olympics would be met by the games themselves, mainly through television revenues and corporate sponsorship.

Though Atlanta is well established as a convention city — it was the site of the 1988 Democratic Party's national convention and has been picked to host the 1994 super bowl (the U.S. professional football championship) — the city has never been the state for anything approaching the magnitude of the Olympics.

The city lacks a number of major facilities necessary for the games which must be built if Atlanta wins the site selection. They include an 85,000-seat stadium for track and field and the opening and closing ceremonies, a natatorium for swimming events, a velodrome for cycling and an Olympic village for housing the athletes.

Construction costs have been estimated at between \$300 million and \$500 million. The Georgia Dome, a \$210-million enclosed football stadium planned outside of the Olympics, already is under construction and could be used for the Olympic basketball and gymnastics events.

Another concern expressed about Atlanta has been its crime rate. The city has been ranked consistently as one of the most crime-ridden among big U.S. cities, a distinction that has not gone unnoticed by the other cities seeking the games.

But an IOC delegation, visiting the city earlier this year, said the crime rate should not hurt Atlanta's chances of getting the games.

U.S. players to sign with European clubs

NEW YORK (AP) — Forward Hago Perez, who scored two crucial goals during the United States' World Cup qualifying, and defender John Doyle will sign with European clubs.

Perez, who missed the World Cup while recuperating from a leg injury, played last season for Red Star '93 of the French Second Division and scored one goal. He has six goals in 19 international appearances.

Perez has been angry with U.S. coach Bob Gansler for leaving him of the World Cup squad and on Monday Perez said the new leaders of the USSF should not retain Gansler.

"I think he should be replaced for not knowing how to coach," Perez said. "I don't think he's capable for the job as far as coaching at a high level like a World Cup team. I don't think anybody respected him as a coach even though nobody said anything."

The United States was 0-3 at the World Cup and finished 23rd, ahead of only the United Arab Emirates.

Doyle, who is under contract to the U.S. national team, was transferred to Orygryte for one year for a \$125,000 transfer fee. He has two goals in 32 international appearances.

and midfielder Tab Ramos is with Figueras of the Spanish Second Division.

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England soccer captain undergoes 2nd operation

LONDON (R) — Bryan Robson, the injury-prone England soccer captain, went into a London clinic Tuesday for an operation on his Achilles tendon.

The 33-year-old Manchester United captain, a veteran of 87 appearances for England, has failed to throw off an injury that ruled him out of the World Cup campaign in Italy in the first round.

Robson was due to play in a practice match against Chester, but instead travelled to London for his second operation in two months.

The news will come as a blow

to United, who were planning to play Robson as a sweeper in a revamped three-man defence for the new season, which starts Saturday.

Earlier this week, new England boss Graham Taylor showed his loyalty to Robson by pledging to keep him in his squad — whether or not he was fit.

Taylor, who names his first squad in two weeks' time for a game against Hungary on Sept. 12, said: "Bryan is slightly different from the others. He has a wealth of experience and you don't just throw that away."

Big money regatta tests Japan's America's Cup bid

TOKYO (R) — Japan's first America's Cup-style regatta starting Wednesday may not bring the victor the same glory as that prestigious classic but will earn him big money, at least by international yachting standards.

The Merit Cup, to be held at Misaki Bay southeast of Tokyo, carries total prize money of 20 million yen (\$135,000), of which half will go to the winner.

Organisers have invited three of the world's best match-racing skippers to sail against Japan's rising star, Makoto Namba of the Nippon America's Cup challenge.

From the United States comes Peter Isler, protégé of America's

Cup legend Dennis Conner, now heading his own cup defence syndicate.

Peter Gilmour, ranked number three in the world, will skipper Australia's strongest cup challenge. He was starting helmsman in Kookaburra III's losing bid off Fremantle in 1987.

New Zealander Chris Dickson is the world number one racer, having won the last two world championships. Dickson now lives in Japan, where he works for the Nippon Challenge.

He was paid a reported \$1 million for his services and took up Japanese residence to satisfy America's Cup rules.

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Matthaeus voted Player of the Year

BONN (R) — Lothar Matthaeus, who led West Germany to the World Cup title in Italy this summer, was voted West German Footballer of the Year in a magazine poll. The 29-year-old midfielder, who plays for Inter Milan in the Italian First Division, received 226 votes, more than twice as many as runner-up Andreas Brehme's 118 in the poll of soccer writers by Kicker magazine. Third, behind Matthaeus' Inter Milan teammate Brehme, who scored the penalty in West Germany's final victory over Argentina, was Guido Buchwald of Stuttgart. "It was an outstanding year for me and difficult to outdo," said Matthaeus at the presentation in East Berlin. "I'd like to win the Italian Championship with Inter-Milan... perhaps next year."

Germanys to hold joint swimming event

WEST BERLIN (AP) — East and West Germany will hold their first combined trials to create a joint swimming team for the upcoming world championships, the West German Swimming Federation has confirmed. The East German newspaper Junge Welt said that the trials would create the first joint sports team between the two countries. The trials are take place in Freiburg, West Germany from Nov. 8-11, the federation said. East and West Germany are expected to merge by the end of the year and uniting their sports organisations is part of the process. The World Swimming Championships are scheduled to take place in Perth, Australia in January 1991.

Howe resigns as England coach

LONDON (R) — England national soccer coach Don Howe has resigned after 11 years in the job, the English Football Association (FA) said. The FA said that Howe, who was number two to former England manager Bobby Robson, wanted to concentrate on his main job of coaching First Division club Queens' Park Rangers. Howe had offered his resignation after this year's World Cup in Italy and the FA's acceptance was expected. New England manager Graham Taylor appointed former Southampton manager Lawrie McMenemy as his assistant last month. Taylor appointed Joe Royle, manager of Second Division Oldham, as coach to the England under-21 team Monday for the match against Hungary in Southampton on Sept. 11. Taylor said Royle's appointment was part of his plan to give emerging managers international coaching experience.

Maradona fined for dancing night away

NAPLES (R) — Diego Maradona's Napoli Club fined the Argentine soccer star and seven of his team mates five million lire (\$4,350) each Monday for leaving a training camp to dance the night away at a disco. The club fined the players, who included Brazilian Careca and Italian midfielder Fernando de Napoli, for quitting training at an Imola camp Friday to spend the night at a club on the Adriatic coast. "It wasn't Maradona's idea or anybody's in particular," De Napoli said. "It was a group decision, we just decided to do it. It was wrong, but it was a normal thing to want to do. 'Dancing does you good once in a while.' Maradona was fined a million lire (\$870 last week and his black Ferrari impounded when police stopped him for speeding and discovered his insurance was out of date."

Yugoslavia to stage track championships

HELSINKI, Finland (AP) — The European Track and Field Championships will be held in Yugoslavia next week despite ethnic unrest in the region, the head of the meet's governing body said. Carl-Olaf Homen, president of the European Athletics Association, said he was "very aware of developments in Yugoslavia" but that the situation did not warrant moving the championships from Split, where they are set to begin on Aug. 27. "At this point in time there is no alternative... and we have no reason to even consider a switch," Homen said. He added that three association officials and scores of athletes were already in Split, with more arriving each day.

Florentina defeats Crystal Palace

SAIT VINCENT, Italy (AP) — Carlos Dunga and Stefano Borgonovo scored within five minutes of one another, leading Italian First Division team Fiorentina to a 2-1 victory over England's Crystal Palace in the opening match of the Memorial Baretto. Fiorentina will play the winner of a later match between Sampdoria of Genoa and Torino for the title match Wednesday. Defender Gary O'Reilly put Crystal Palace ahead in the 20th minute. But Dunga scored the equaliser for Fiorentina five minutes later, on a penalty kick and Borgonovo, who transferred from A.C. Milan this season, scored the game-winner in the 30th minute. It was a successful debut in Italy scene for Brazilian coach Sebastiao Lazaroni, who joined Fiorentina following a disappointing World Cup as manager of the Brazilian national team.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AUGUST 22, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can get along with an influential person but in order to do so it is essential that you change some of your ideas and get more in line with current thinking and technology.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) This is your day to contact as many good friends and acquaintances as possible and to discuss what you and they can do of mutual advantage.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Consider well what your material goals are and then get into all sources of information so you can round out knowledge and be successful.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Its up to you today to consider what you personally actually want out of life and to think of the persons who can aid you to obtain it.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Now you have a day to present much retire within yourself or with a confidential advisor to go over your private wants and needs.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Consider the various means by which you can join forces more harmoniously with those who appeal to you and let them know you want them as comrades.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Start the day right by contacting a man of influence who can be

helpful to you in the world of outside activity to get his worthwhile support.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Think about those interesting new objectives that appeal to you and also look for ways so that they can actually become a part of your everyday living.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) A good day for you to think out a plan of action whereby you will be able to put your ingenuity at work improving business success.

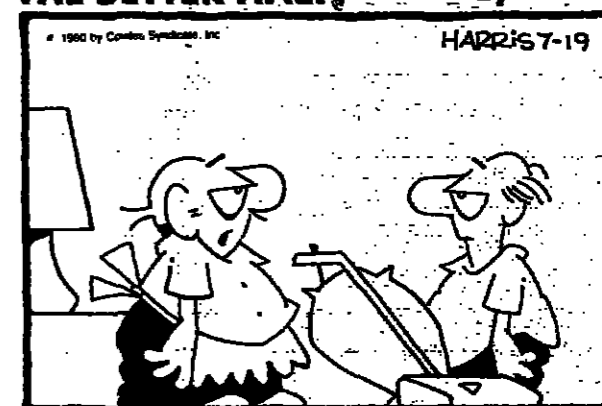
SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) A day to start your work load with a considerable amount of enthusiasm in getting outside assistance that can make it more operative.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 19) Now you are able to find out what your special pals like to do the most and to make present and future plans for enjoying amusements with them.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Remember especially this day whatever you have agreed to do for those who also dwell beneath your own roof and to them so your family will be pleased.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"Oh, I have plenty of freedom! I'm free to do whatever my wife tells me to do."

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAVNA

YATIS

MAGITS

URIADS

Answer: "CLOUT MOUSY BROKEN SPLICE"

Yesterday's Jumbles: CLOUT MOUSY BROKEN SPLICE

Answer: What Eve figured that she was getting from the serpent — A "PRESENT"

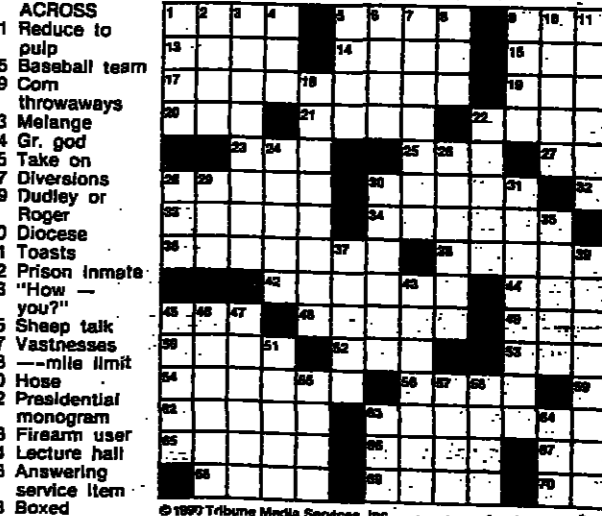
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CLOUT MOUSY BROKEN SPLICE

Answer: What Eve figured that she was getting from the serpent — A "PRESENT"

THE Daily Crossword

by Martha J. De Witt



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Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

Across: 1. Reduce to pulp; 5. Baseball team; 9. Corn; 13. Melange; 14. God; 15. Talk on; 17. Diversions; 19. Dudley or Roger; 20. Dicoose; 21. Toasts; 22. Prison inmate; 23. How; 25. Sheep talk; 27. Vastnesses; 28. Mile limit; 30. Host; 32. Presidential monogram; 33. Firearm user; 34. Lecture hall; 36. Answering service item; 38. Boxed; 42. Wading birds; 44. Felony; 45. Strife; 46. Roof overhang; 49. Cloth; 50. Lily; 52. Each; 53. Shoe width; 54. Beetow; 56. Obed; 59. Depressed; 62. Ham it up; 63. Strike; 65. Fry; 66. Indian; 67. Persons; 68. Arise; 69. Unite; 70. Superman's alter ego; DOWN: 1. Playwright; 2. After all, what is...; 3. Weapons; 4. Weeder; 5. Okinawa port; 6. Golf club; 7. Paper; 8. S; 10. Scents; 11. Resounded; 12. Ranch; 13. Frenchman; 14. Lowest class; 15. Ship travel; 16. Spoken for; 17. Dogger great; 18. Freeway ramp; 19. Beret; 20. Hasten; 21. Encasement; 22. Makes a go of; 23. Fr. river; 24. Avocation of a kind; 25. Big bird; 26. River to the; 27. Irish Sea; 28. White ant; 29. Walks in water; 30. Fragrances; 31. on (abandon); 32. Refining residue; 33. Swam; 34. Fetish; 35. Regulate; 36. Frank; 37. Occident; 38. Chin; pan

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMAR HIRSCH
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 72 ♣ A86 ♦ AJ1093 ♣ 732
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
2 ♦ Dbl ?
What action do you take?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q652 ♣ 74 ♦ 83 ♣ AJ652
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ AQ ♣ KJ8742 ♦ KJ6 ♣ AK
What is your opening bid?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q652 ♣ 74 ♦ 83 ♣ AJ652
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♦
Pass Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 6 ♣ AKQ10984 ♦ J952 ♣ 7
What is your opening bid?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A765 ♣ 9 ♦ QJ762 ♣ J73
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

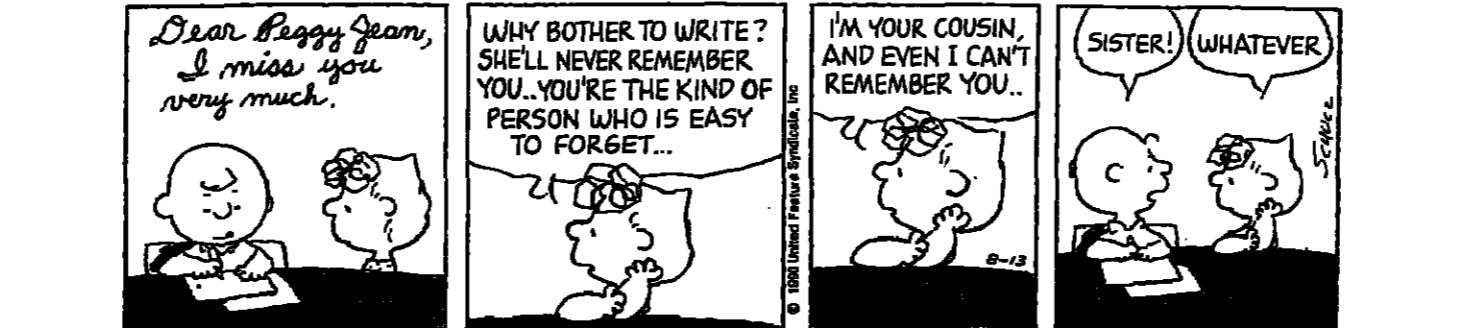
Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



Iraq continues to buy tea from Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan companies Tuesday sold tea to Iraq for the third successive week despite a United Nations trade embargo against Baghdad, tea trade officials said.

They said Iraq, Colombo's second-largest tea buyer, Tuesday purchased about 300,000 kilograms at the Colombo auction.

Foreign ministry officials said Britain expressed concern last week over the tea sales to Iraq.

They said British High Commissioner David Gladstone met Sri Lankan Foreign Minister

Harold Herat and sought to clarify Colombo's stand on the embargo.

Sri Lanka said last week that U.N. relief would be sought if Colombo is asked to stop selling tea to Iraq.

Officials said sales were continuing in the hope tea shipments would be regarded as humanitarian food cargo.

Tea trade officials said Iraq, which buys nearly 20 per cent of total tea exports for \$38 million a year, could be difficult to offend or ignore.

Nigeria refuses to pump extra oil to markets

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria is keeping oil output in check despite calls by Saudi Arabia to pump more to make up for supplies lost to the West because of the Gulf crisis, Oil Minister Jibril Aminu said Tuesday.

Aminu told Reuters that OPEC states were in telecommunication contact to formulate response to the crisis but he added that the Nigerian government opposed unilateral action by OPEC states to make up the shortfall.

Industry sources said Nigeria was sticking firmly to its OPEC quota of 1,611,000 barrels per day (b/d), a level set at the last OPEC meeting at the end of July.

Asked how the country would react if OPEC's agreed quotas were flouted by other member states, Aminu said: "If someone bursts out of the quota then obviously our government will have to reconsider its position."

"Whoever first opens the taps will be responsible for the consequences," he said.

Stock prices fall sharply worldwide

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street Stocks tumbled in early trading Tuesday, matching big losses in foreign markets amid anxiety about the Middle East crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 72.78 points to 2,583.66 at 10:55 a.m.

Trading was moderately heavy with 51 million shares changing hands in the first hour of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, where declines led advances by a 6-1 margin.

Remarks by the Iraqi president last week, seen as bellicose by investors, boosted oil prices and dropped stocks sharply.

"We still have a lot of nervousness," said Newton Zinder, a senior vice president at Lehman Brothers.

A slight gain Monday was limited to a few blue chips.

"There are new fears and speculation of an all-out shooting war with the missile buildup, and the fact that the administration (of President George Bush) has deemed the people (being held) as hostages," said Jeffrey Kaminsky, director of institutional sales for Mabon Nugent.

Stocks in Tokyo, London, Paris and other markets fell to wide losses.

Manila fears 'disastrous impact' from Gulf crisis

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Philippine economic growth is likely to drop because of a recent major earthquake, and could be hurt severely by the Gulf crisis, Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said Monday.

"The Philippine economy is in the midst of a storm," Estanislao said. "Yes, we are faced with very serious challenges. When it rains in this country it pours."

He said the Gulf crisis could have a "disastrous impact" on the economy, far greater than the effects of the July 16 earthquake that killed nearly 1,700 people and destroyed towns and cities in the northern Philippines.

There are half a million Filipinos in the Middle East, including 90,000 in Kuwait and 3,000 in Iraq. The country's economy depends greatly on the money sent home by those workers, most of whom now want to come home because of the Gulf crisis, officials said.

Estanislao said economic growth this year may drop to three per cent from the projected four per cent because of the earthquake.

He said the Philippines had used up scarce capital and foreign exchange with "relative inefficiency" and had failed to tap export markets.

Russian Federation wants to join OPEC

MOSCOW (R) — The Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic, would like to join the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to help coordinate production and prices, a Russian minister said.

"We are ready to join OPEC as one of its members, at first perhaps as an observer and in the future possibly as a full member," Russian Foreign Economic Relations Minister Viktor Yaroshenko told a news conference.

Yaroshenko said coordination of output had to be carried out both within the Soviet Union, which is the world's largest producer, and with other oil nations.

He said Russian authorities, who in June declared themselves in control of the republic's resources, had rejected a proposal by the national Soviet government to set up a new body establishing production quotas for Soviet republics.

"No one can commit us to specific quotas and licences," he said. "We are a sovereign state."

Gulf crisis could cost S. Arabia \$11 billion in coming few months

JUBAIL, Saudi Arabia (R) — Iraq's takeover of Kuwait is likely to cost Saudi Arabia as much as \$11 billion in increased military expenditures, refugee housing and lost economic opportunities, a Saudi official said Monday.

"It will wipe out almost all of our liquid reserves," said the official, who declined to be identified. Much of the money will be spent in the next two to three months, he said.

Iraq's takeover of Kuwait has also forced the postponement by at least a year of about \$10 billion worth of joint venture projects that would have begun between 1992 and 1993, he said.

The official said the estimates were his own and that the government was still analysing the costs.

Saudi Arabia is housing an estimated 200,000 refugees, some of them in luxury hotels, the official said. About half were Kuwaiti citizens, he said.

Meanwhile, Gulf oil industry sources expect Saudi Arabia to increase oil output soon to make up the shortfall caused by Iraq's takeover of Kuwait.

"We still have no confirmation that oil production has been increased," an oil industry executive in Saudi Arabia said. "But an order (to raise output) seems to be imminent."

The sources said the kingdom might also increase refinery runs to meet higher military fuel requirements since deployment of U.S. and Arab troops on its territory to deter any Iraqi attack.

Saudi Arabia has the capacity to make up around half of the four million barrels per day (b/d) of oil which disappeared off the market due to the U.N. trade sanctions against Iraq.

Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer said at the weekend the kingdom would raise output very soon unless OPEC agreed to meet to discuss the Gulf crisis.

Oil industry sources in the Gulf said it would be difficult to notice any unannounced increase in wellhead output but higher oil exports would reveal any change within a week or two.

"Loadings at Ras Tannura (the main Saudi Gulf oil terminal) are not at a level to indicate an increase of two million (b/d)," a shipping executive in the Gulf said.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE), another crude producer with some 600,000 b/d surplus capacity, may follow the kingdom's lead if it decides to pump more oil.

But Iran, the other big Gulf crude producer, is against any increase in OPEC output. Iran has buyers asking for cargoes in the absence of Kuwaiti and Iraqi crudes.

Venezuela had also demanded a meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), on increasing output to push down prices, which have risen almost \$10 since the takeover.

Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, said Monday his country would take appropriate measures to prevent the Gulf crisis affecting world oil supplies.

"We would have preferred to do it through OPEC meetings, but now that the failure has been reported I am sure that in the next day or two we will be announcing a clear position on this," Prince Bandar said.

Algerian radio Monday said the group's president, Sadek Boussena, was still hoping to arrange a meeting.

Saudi Arabia has surplus capacity to raise its output to around 7.5 million from the current 5.5 million b/d, the oil industry sources in the Gulf said.

Saudi Arabia and other price moderates in OPEC believe driving oil prices as high as possible will in the long-term persuade consumers to cut back on crude, especially crude from the turbulent Gulf region.

Also, Saudi Arabia has close oil industry links with Western markets, the main one being a joint venture with U.S. firm Texaco to refine and distribute in 23 southern U.S. states.

Brazilian reforms face test of time

Following is the second and final part of the article written by Marwan Badkhal, a Jordan Times reporter, on the economic measures introduced by the president of Brazil to remedy the country's ills. The shock treatment, which was unprecedented in any part of the world, did not get enough attention or might have eluded people's awareness to such an important action. Part one of the article appeared in the Jordan Times issue of Aug. 21.

On the fiscal level, De Mello was determined to increase the government cash balance. He thus suspended all fiscal incentives and subsidies not authorised by the constitution, including the benefits and subsidies to the less developed regions.

He extended taxation to agricultural and export sectors and terminated all exceptions and reductions of import tax. He also reduced the term for the collection of taxes.

However, Collor did not wish to fill his national treasury box to increase his government spending. On the contrary, his goal for the fiscal year 1990 was to obtain an operations surplus of two per cent of gross domestic product in contrast to the eight per cent deficit previously forecasted.

Thus, his administrative policy cut down government expenditures. He also dissolved several state agencies, foundations, public enterprises, and mixed economy corporations.

As a result, a great number of state workers have been laid off.

Furthermore, De Mello's government was striving to obtain a 10 per cent rate of profitability to encourage investment in all public services such as the postal, fuel, energy, and telephone services. De Mello was in favour of deregulation and hoped that the spirit of competition would revive the Brazilian economy.

However, De Mello believed that these rigid policies were the only way to clear Brazil's path to economic development. In his interview with Time magazine,

De Mello said: "We have been firing government workers, eliminating various government agencies, privatising unprofitable state-owned companies. Just recently we managed to remove 200,000 people from the government rolls. Fifty commissions and agencies are being liquidated. Privatisation is under way at full speed. For the first time in twelve years we have a budget surplus."

Mission accomplished? Not so fast. The road to the First World is a long one.

To begin with, De Mello had to face the problem of foreign debt. Brazil's external debt has crossed the \$100 billion mark and Brazil has stopped paying. Central bank of Brazil officials hoped that the new Brazilian economic programme would give Brazil "the opportunity for better terms to be obtained during the negotiations on the external debt."

Furthermore, Time reports that inflation has shot back up into double digits since Brazilian government officials have created ways for businesses and individuals to gain access to their frozen assets.

Moreover, state workers opposing privatisation for fear of finding themselves jobless like many of their colleagues, were creating obstacles against De Mello and his programme.

No one said entering the First World would be easy. De Mello has a long and difficult struggle ahead of him. Will the Brazilian president realise his dream? Who knows? He might, if he and his programme are able to stand the test of time.

Reduced U.S. buying hits French wine trade

PARIS (R) — Growth in French wine exports ground to a halt in the first half of 1990, hit by a sharp drop in sales to the United States, a French trade body has said.

The value of wine exports, which soared by 10 per cent in 1989, stagnated at 10.4 billion francs (\$2 billion) during the first half of the year compared with the same period last year, the Federation of Wine and Spirits Exporters said.

The volume of French wine sales, one of the country's key exports, fell by five per cent, while prices were generally flat, it said in a statement.

Federation Director-General Louis-Regis Affre attributed the lacklustre export showing to a weaker dollar, more competition from American vintners and the discovery in March by U.S. authorities of the fungicide procymidone in some French wines.

U.S. imports of French wine fell by 14 per cent to 1.2 billion francs, the federation said.

Britain remained the largest importer of French wines and spirits, buying stocks worth 2.6 billion francs (almost \$500 million at current rates) during first-half 1990.

West Germany traded places with the United States to become the second largest buyer, while Japan moved from fifth to fourth spot by virtue of a 17 per cent increase in imports.

Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Hong Kong, Canada and Italy were the other leading importers.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday, August 21, 1990 Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	657.0	661.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	447.4	450.1
Pound Sterling	1252.0	1259.8	Dutch guilder	371.4	373.6
Deutschemark	418.6	421.1	Swedish crown	113.7	114.4
Swiss franc	804.4	807.4	Italian lira (for 100)	56.6	56.9
French franc	124.6	125.3	Belgian franc (for 100)	204.6	205.8

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.9100/10	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1415/25	Canadian dollar	
	1.5685/90	Deutschemark	
	1.7670/75	Dutch guilder	
	1.2995/3005	Swiss franc	
	32.25/30	Belgian franc	
	5.2700/50	French franc	
	1159/1160	Italian lire	
	146.75/85	Japanese yen	
	5.7650/7700	Swedish crowns	
	6.0655/0705	Norwegian crowns	
	6.0090/0140	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	409.00/410.50	U.S. dollars	

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Cinema Tel: 699238

PLAZA

POLICE ACADEMY 6

Performances: 12:30, 3:45, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45

S. African government, black leaders plead for end to violence

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — Government and black leaders pleaded Tuesday for an end to tribal violence that has killed at least 392 people.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha met Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Gen. Bantu Holomisa, leader of the predominantly Xhosa homeland of Transkei, to discuss fighting in black township around Johannesburg between Zulus and Xhosas.

"The need, whatever the cause is, is to put an immediate end to the bloodshed. All political leaders have a responsibility in this respect which they must accept by putting aside political objectives," the leaders said in a joint statement.

The African National Congress (ANC) was not represented at the 45-minute meeting in Pretoria. Zulus loyal to Buthelezi's conservative Inkatha Movement and mostly Xhosa followers of the ANC have been fighting since Aug. 12.

Buthelezi was to meet later with President F.W. de Klerk. "Not only must the bloodshed cease, the war of words must

cease," the statement said. "This has often been interpreted at grassroots level as license for violence."

Bands from the tribes — the country's two largest — have battled with guns, machetes, spears, clubs and axes in the worst township violence in years.

A police spokeswoman said groups of armed Zulus and Xhosas gathered in the Tembisa township early Tuesday. Lt. Ida Van Zweel said police were trying to keep the groups apart.

Also Tuesday, a bomb exploded in a car at a Johannesburg hotel believed frequented by ANC supporters. The blast broke several windows, but nobody was injured, police said.

The bomb appeared similar to those used by extreme right-wing whites opposed to government moves toward sharing power with the black majority.

De Klerk met last week with ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela to seek a halt to the violence.

Buthelezi and Mandela have made separate calls in the past for an end to the violence, but their

followers have continued to fight. Police figures Tuesday raised the death toll in township violence to 392 since Aug. 12, including 120 in Tokoza, 112 in Soweto, 56 in Kwathema, 42 in Katlehong and 31 in Tembisa. Police said they found more bodies overnight.

The Johannesburg clashes marked a spread of the political violence from eastern Natal province, where Inkatha-ANC fighting has killed some 5,000 blacks over the past five years.

The ANC has rejected a face-to-face meeting with Buthelezi since fighting began in Johannesburg. Mandela previously cancelled a meeting with Buthelezi earlier this year, reportedly because of pressure from ANC leaders in Natal.

The ANC contends Buthelezi is trying to broaden Inkatha's constituency beyond Natal by instigating violence against ANC backers in the Johannesburg area townships.

It also claims meeting with him would reward such a strategy by giving the Zulu leader legitimacy

as a power broker in the black opposition movement.

Buthelezi and other Inkatha leaders contend the ANC is not willing to tolerate rivals and seeks to monopolise political power. Inkatha says it must be included in negotiations between the government and the ANC on ending white-minority rule.

Both the ANC and Inkatha oppose apartheid, the system of racial segregation that allows 5 million whites to maintain political and economic control over 30 million blacks.

But the two groups differ over tactics and plans for a future South Africa.

Police and soldiers patrolled the townships in force Tuesday, seeking to maintain a fragile calm.

Police chief Johan Van Der Merwe is offering rewards for information leading to the seizure of firearms and ammunition.

He said informants would be guaranteed secrecy and rewards ranging from one rand (40 cents) for a bullet to 1,000 rand (\$400) for an automatic rifle.

African multinational force set to leave for Monrovia

FREETOWN (R) — Troops of a 3,000-strong West African peacekeeping force boarded warships in neighbouring Sierra Leone Tuesday with orders to halt an eight-month civil war in Liberia.

The soldiers from Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Gambia planned to sail to the war-torn capital Monrovia later in the day, normally a voyage of about 24 hours.

Thousands of civilians have been killed in Liberia, founded by freed American slaves in 1847, in largely tribal fighting between President Samuel Doe's soldiers and two rebel groups, also locked in mutual conflict.

U.S. helicopters, operating from offshore warships, evacuated 825 foreigners from Monrovia at the weekend in the biggest airlift out of the capital in a single day.

Over the past two weeks U.S. helicopters have pulled nearly 1,500 foreigners out of Monrovia. Lieutenant-Colonel Lamine Magassouba, the Guinean second in command, declined to say when exactly the force, embarked on a flotilla of Nigerian and Ghanaian warships and cargo vessels, would arrive in Monrovia.

The port there is controlled by a small rebel group led by Prince Yormie Johnson, who favours foreign intervention in the conflict. Dozens of Guinean trucks and armoured cars were hoisted aboard the Ghanaian cargo ship Tano River by crane.

Magassouba said the Nigerian and Ghanaian contingents of the five-nation peacekeeping force

had already embarked. Diplomats said loading of equipment on the ships began Monday afternoon and continued through the night.

The peacekeeping force, formed under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), has been waiting in Freetown for nearly two weeks to move into Liberia and impose a ceasefire in the country's three-sided civil war.

Doe, holed up with several hundred troops at his executive mansion in Monrovia, and Johnson have both accepted the intervention of the ECOWAS force.

But the mainstream rebel group of Charles Taylor which controls most of Liberia, vehemently opposes any external interference in the conflict.

Taylor failed to turn up in Gambia Monday for a planned meeting with the commander of the peacekeeping force, General Arnold Quinoo of Ghana, to discuss how the ECOWAS troops could be deployed with the agreement of all warring groups.

Diplomats said there was now a serious risk that the peacekeeping force, officially known as the ECOWAS Monitoring Group, would end up fighting pitched battles against Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia to assert its presence in the country.

Taylor snubbed peace talks fixed for Monday in the Gambian capital Banjul, saying he would fight on against an apparent alliance between President Samuel Doe and rival rebels. Speaking to reporters near the

eastern Monrovia suburb of Paynesville, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) accused the United States of supporting Doe and a rebel splinter group under former Taylor fighter Prince Johnson.

The two groups were reported to have reached a truce Monday after weeks of heavy fighting in central Monrovia.

"The Americans... are no longer even-handed," Taylor said. "Somebody is playing some dirty games here. There is a covert action to keep the blood flowing in this country."

"Why would I go to Banjul now?" Taylor said. "At this point in time I do not think it is going to serve my purpose... to go."

Taylor said the United States was giving the besieged Liberian president food and water and implied Washington was also supplying arms and ammunition.

He repeated NPFL claims that Johnson was killed in an ambush last Monday, accusing Washington of covering up the death.

"Because prince is gone they're trying to bring up another puppet," he said.

Journalists have seen the body of a man the NPFL says is Johnson, but his identity remains in dispute. Taylor said Washington was backing the true to keep the city's port area for access by the ECOWAS force.

Taylor vowed to resist the ECOWAS troops if they enter Liberia, accusing participating countries of pro-Doe bias.

"I'm going to fight all of them," Taylor said.

Serbs stage new protest in Croatia

BELGRADE (R) — Some 2,000 Serbs massed in front of a police station in Kinn to protest against the Croatian government's threats to suspend local policemen, Tanjug news agency said Tuesday.

Tanjug said the protesters gathered from late Monday until early Tuesday morning, after officials said three policemen would be suspended following a weekend of ethnic unrest in the southern Croatian town.

The protesters dispersed peacefully when Kinn police chief Slobodan Bujk told them Croatian Interior Minister Josip Bokovic said there would be no reprisals against the policemen.

Tanjug did not specify the charges against the policemen but foreign journalists saw local Serb police handing out weapons, including automatic rifles, to civilian reservists at an armory.

Serbs took up arms and blocked roads at the weekend in a part of southern Croatia where they are in the majority, saying they would not let Croatian authorities stop a referendum on their autonomy.

On Monday the Yugoslav government said the referendum exacerbated ethnic rivalries and was not legally binding.

In an apparent move to ease tensions on both sides, the government also said the referendum — which could last up to two weeks in some areas — should be allowed to proceed peacefully.

3 top generals killed in Taiwan plane crash

TAIPEI, Taiwan (AP) — A Taiwanese Air Force plane, carrying three top generals, crashed and exploded on a sugar cane field in heavy rain Tuesday, killing all 18 people on board, the defence ministry said.

A ministry statement said the Beech-1900 turboprop transport craft was carrying three major generals and their aides on an "inspection mission" when it crashed in Yunlin, a village 250 kilometres south of Taipei. Three crew members also died in the 7:58 a.m. (23:58 GMT Monday) crash.

The generals were identified as air force deputy Chief of Staff Lin-Lung-Hsien, Air Force Operations Director Ning Chien-Chuang and combined services forces' ordinance director Taso

Yao-Yi. Biographical information, considered a military secret, on the three was not immediately available.

The China Times Express newspaper said the officers were on their way to inspect a military airport being built in central Taiwan in Chiayi, near Yunlin.

The newspaper said the aircraft hit the ground and exploded. The force of the blast split the aircraft in two, burying the cockpit in the muddy field and scattering the rest of the plane in pieces, the paper said.

The defence ministry said it was investigating the cause of the crash. Officials said the aircraft was bought from the U.S. Beech Aircraft Corp. in 1988.

Ex-KGB general wins first round of elections

MOSCOW (AP) — A former KGB general who denounced the secret police's tactics outpolled 20 other candidates, including a cosmonaut, in the first step toward winning a seat in the national parliament.

The former spy, Oleg Kalugin, faces a Sept. 2 runoff election against local agricultural official Nikolai Gorovoi, TASS reported Tuesday.

If Kalugin is elected to represent the southern Russian province of Krasnodar in the Congress of People's Deputies, he will gain parliamentary immunity.

Under Soviet law, such immunity bars the government from prosecuting legislators on any criminal charge without the agree-

ment of the Supreme Soviet legislature.

This would permit Kalugin to continue his high-profile campaign against the KGB without fear of arrest and trial.

The Soviet prosecutor began investigating Kalugin under a law against divulging state secrets after the ex-general publicly accused the secret police in June of continuing to carry out dirty tricks and tap telephones.

TASS said approximately 60 per cent of the voters turned out for Sunday's election in Krasnodar, a heavily agricultural region along the Black Sea about 1,200 kilometres south of Moscow. The runoff election is necessary because none of the 21 candidates won a clear majority.

Pakistan to extradite 11 Soviet hijackers

MOSCOW (AP) — Eleven prisoners from a Siberian labour camp who hijacked a jetliner to Pakistan will be extradited to the Soviet Union, TASS reported Tuesday.

Soviet law officers will travel to Karachi to escort the prisoners home, the official news agency said, quoting Gulyam Aliyev, deputy KGB chairman in the Uzbekistan Republic. Aliyev did not say when the extradition would occur.

The Aeroflot Tupolev 154 jet liner, with 29 passengers and nine

crew members, returned to the Uzbekistan capital of Tashkent Monday night, TASS said.

The prisoners, armed with guns and homemade explosives, overpowered their guards in midair Sunday and hijacked the plane to Pakistan. It landed at Karachi International Airport Monday with less than 15 minutes of fuel remaining.

Airport officials said the hijackers surrendered about two hours after landing and sought political asylum.

E. Germany fixes Oct. 14 date for unity

EAST BERLIN (R) — The leaders of all but two of East Germany's parliamentary parties have agreed on Oct. 14 as the date for merger with West Germany, Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere said Tuesday.

De Maiziere, his government and economy in shreds, said he had agreed the date, six weeks ahead of Dec. 2 all-German elections, with the heads of 10 of the 12 parties in the Volkskammer.

"The majority opinion was to go ahead with Oct. 14," De Maiziere told journalists after the party meeting.

Parliament would hold a special session on Oct. 9 to confirm the date, he said.

This now clears the way to concentrate on easing the country's rocky transition to a market economy after 40 years of Communist central planning.

The decision appeared to end weeks of uncertainty over the timetable for unification caused by a damaging power struggle between East Germany's coalition partners.

The Social Democrats (SPD) quit the government Sunday after De Maiziere fired two of the party's cabinet ministers.

The SPD and De Maiziere's Christian Democrats (CDU) are jostling for position as the campaign for the all-German poll heats up.

On Wednesday both parties agreed on the Oct. 14 date for accession to West Germany, the premier said.

Only the former Communists — now called the Party of Democratic Socialism — and the small civil rights group Alliance 90 dissented, favouring merger on election day.

Oct. 14 is when East Germany sets up a federal state structure conforming to West Germany's.

Oct. 9, the day of the parliamentary debate, is the first anniversary of a mass demonstration in Leipzig seen as a turning point in the popular uprising against Communist rule.

"The date was... when the final decision was taken not to disperse the Monday demonstrations with weapons and gives the accession declaration some dignity," De Maiziere said.

Dignity has been sadly lacking during the coalition crisis.

It has been accompanied by rapid economic deterioration, with rocketing unemployment.

India, Pakistan continue artillery duel in Kashmir

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian and Pakistani forces are fighting a fierce artillery duel in the disputed Kashmir region, Indian Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh said Tuesday.

He told parliament Pakistan began shelling Indian border posts Sunday.

"Our troops in the area retaliated with appropriate fire. Exchange of firing is continuing," Singh said.

Singh said the director-general of military operations from both countries were meeting Tuesday to cool down the situation.

"There is no cause for any undue concern since we trust that these localised incidents will be contained and the situation is defused," Singh said.

"Our forces are fully prepared to effectively deal with any eventuality," he said. "It is our sincere hope that there will be no recurrence of such an incident."

Singh said the shelling began a week after India repelled alleged Pakistani incursions into the Kupwara area of Indian-ruled Kashmir.

Tensions along the border have increased significantly since January when a secessionist campaign by Muslim militants in Indian-ruled Kashmir erupted into major violence.

Pakistan denies Indian charges it is encouraging the revolt. Earlier Tuesday it also denied Indian allegations that it had used artillery against Indian forces in Kashmir.

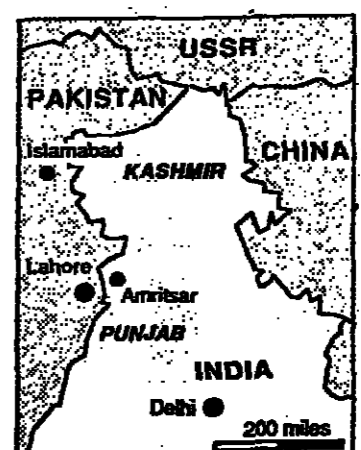
An army spokesman said there was firing every day between the two armies in the disputed territory but the only artillery exchange in recent years had been started by the Indians on Aug. 12 in the Kel sector.

Singh said fighting erupted in the Kupwara area on Aug. 12 when Pakistani forces allegedly intruded into Indian territory from Kel, in Pakistani-controlled Azad (free) Kashmir.

Kashmiri militants in recent weeks have been infiltrating into Indian-ruled Kashmir through the Kupwara sector and launching attacks against Indian forces in the area, Singh said.

Pakistani and Indian forces, massed along the U.N.-monitored ceasefire line that snakes through the mountains of Kashmir, have frequently exchanged machine-gun and rifle fire since an uprising in India's Jammu and Kashmir state flared into open revolt in January.

Occasionally small mortars are also used, but artillery exchanges have been confined to the Siachen Glacier near the Chinese



border, where the two sides confront each other at heights of up to 6,000 metres.

An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman said Monday that Pakistan probably began firing at the Indian posts to boost the sagging morale of Kashmiri militants battered by the arrests of several top guerrilla commanders over the last few weeks.

"There is an attempt now to push as many militants as possible through the infiltration routes before snow falls and closes the passes," the spokesman said.

More than 1,000 people have died in Indian-ruled Jammu and Kashmir since January when Indian security forces launched a crackdown on the Kashmiri revolt.

In Muzaffarabad, the prime minister of Pakistan-administered Kashmir Monday ordered compulsory military training to help an independence campaign in the Indian part of the disputed state.

Mumtaz Hussain Rathore also said his administration would file a petition in the International Court of Justice in the Hague against what it called the Indian occupation of two-thirds of Kashmir.

Rathore told a rally in the state capital Muzaffarabad that military training would be compulsory for high school and college students throughout Azad (free) Kashmir. "The whole of Azad Kashmir is the base camp of the liberation struggle," he said.

He also said he would also invite U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to visit Azad Kashmir to see the plight of thousands of refugees who fled a seven-month-old crackdown in the Indian part of Kashmir.

Rathore, a follower of dismissed Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, said he had refused to bow to pressure from the new caretaker government in Islamabad to dissolve the eight-week-old state assembly.

Norwegian oil platform crew rescued in North Sea storm

AARHUS, Denmark (R) — All 49 crewmen who abandoned a Norwegian "floating hotel" for oil workers after it broke adrift in the North Sea were plucked from raging seas early Tuesday.

"At 3 a.m. (0100 GMT) the commander of the platform decided to evacuate because it was listing heavily and taking in a lot of water," Danish coastguard officer Sven Vøxtorp told Reuters.

"At 3.09, all 49 tied themselves together in groups of six and jumped into the water, where they were picked up by five ships," Vøxtorp said. "Five helicopters were alerted and were airborne during the operation."

A helicopter flew one unidentified crewman to hospital in Esbjerg on the west Danish coast with slight chest injuries, and the others were heading for Esbjerg by ship, he said.

The accommodation platform, which had been drifting southeast after breaking a towline Monday morning, had capsized and was

stationary 47 miles west of the German island of Sylt, off the Danish-German border, though it was not clear if it was aground or held by an anchor, he said.

The rescue ended a 15-hour ordeal for the 46 Norwegians, two Dutchmen and one Englishman aboard the platform, built to house workers on offshore oil rigs.

On Monday morning 90 mile-an-hour (145 kph) winds had snapped the towline while the Norwegian-owned platform was being moved from the Norwegian Ekofisk oil field to a natural gas pumping station in the West German sector of the North Sea.

The storm tore away the helicopter platform and rescue equipment, and a support rig sticking up into the air made rescue by helicopter impossible.

Distress calls brought help from a flotilla of ships, including the liner Queen Elizabeth II, which changed course to take control of rescue operations until mid-afternoon when it was able

to continue its Norwegian cruise.

As gale-force winds pushed the platform southeast through Denmark's North Sea sector towards the Jutland coast, the commander decided to keep his crew aboard rather than risk jumping into the storm-tossed seas.

But early Tuesday the platform began taking on water and tilting dangerously, forcing him to order an evacuation. "There was still a strong wind and high seas," said Vøxtorp. "It was not for Sunday swimmers."

One small boat capsized while pulling crewmen from the sea, but all aboard were rescued by another vessel. The crew were being taken to Esbjerg aboard the supply ship Esvagt Omega and the Protector, both owned by the Danish offshore oil and gas firm Maersk.

Officials of the Norwegian subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum, the U.S. oil firm which had hired the platform, were on their way to Esbjerg to meet the crew, Vøxtorp said.

Computers replace keepers at Grace Darling's lighthouse

LONDON (R) — The lighthouse from which Grace Darling rowed through stormy seas more than 150 years ago to save survivors of a shipwreck — giving Britons an enduring tale of human courage — is to be run by computers instead of people. Longstone Lighthouse, on the rocky Farne Islands off England's northeastern coast, will be fully automated by the end of the year, a spokeswoman for the Trinity House Lighthouse Authority said.

"Obviously it's sad but we have to get our priorities straight," the spokeswoman said. "All 83 of the authority's lighthouses in England and Wales will be automated by the end of the decade to improve efficiency. The lighthouse keepers will be offered other jobs. But one of the present keepers at Longstone said: 'There can be no Grace Darlings after September.'"

Gordon Medlicott told the Daily Telegraph newspaper: "Microchips cannot row out to the rescue and cannot make human decisions to risk danger, which meant the difference of life and death to those survivors Grace and her father rescued against all the odds."

In 1838, Grace Darling, the lighthouse keeper's daughter, won a bravery medal and a place in history for rowing out with her father from Longstone to rescue nine survivors from a storm-wrecked steamer.

Irish leader turns poet

DUBLIN (R) — Prime Minister Charles Haughey turned poet to open a new Irish radio station. The charismatic 64-year-old Irish leader told new listeners on Radio Kerry Sunday: "A joyous message I bring this morning. To lift your hearts and banish care. This is a moment of celebration on the air."

Poet Brendan Kennelly declared afterwards "yes, I like it. It had a good buoyant rhythm and he read it very well."

Japanese woman gives birth to 18th child

TOKYO (R) — A Japanese woman has given birth to her 18th child, making her family the biggest in the country, hospital officials said. Hisako Mitsu, 44, and her new son were both doing well, officials at the hospital in Yachimata, near Tokyo, said.

Mitsu and husband Kunitomo, a 45-year-old carpenter, now have eight daughters and 10 sons, the oldest 25 years old. The couple would not reveal whether they hoped for more children, saying only that they wanted to be left alone. Until now Japan's largest family lived in Yamaguchi prefecture, in the Far West, where Mieko Fujimura, 46, gave birth last December to twins, her 16th and 17th children. The government said recently the number of babies born last year was 1.24 million, the 16th straight year of record low numbers since statistics were first compiled in 1899.

Government officials, including Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, have expressed concern that the declining birthrate could cause economic problems in the form of inflation resulting from a labour shortage, as well as crushing welfare costs due to a greying population.

Painting believed to be by Titian discovered

VENICE (R) — A previously unknown work believed to be by the 16th century Italian artist Titian has been discovered in an art restorer's workshop. City officials said Monday. The painting depicts a penitent St. Jerome and appears to be a self-portrait. It belongs to a private collector in the nearby city of Treviso. The officials said the painting had been tentatively identified as a restorer's workshop in Venice by the director of the city's Cultural Heritage Department. A department spokesman said he did not know whether the painting would remain in the private collection or go on public display.

'Closed' Tokyo underworld threatened by expanding giant

TOKYO (AP) — A loose alliance of the top underworld syndicates in Tokyo has helped keep organised crime in Japan's capital a closed, and relatively quiet, shop.

But police believe that quiet may be shattered by a new kid on the block — the Mammoth Yamaguchi-Gumi, Japan's largest gang.

Until recently, the Yamaguchi-Gumi, which is based in the western port city of Kobe and has 22,000-plus members scattered across the nation, has largely kept out of Tokyo.

Part of the gang's reason for staying away has been what Tokyo gangsters call the "20th council," an alliance of nine major syndicates based in or near the capital.

Representing more than 10,000 gangsters, the Tokyo alliance ties together every major syndicate in the greater Tokyo area, which gangsters and police alike acknowledge

is Japan's most lucrative market. Each month, on the 20th, the bosses and four of their top lieutenants gather for dinner and what one of the bosses called "a chance to discuss any pressing business."

For their most recent meeting, held Monday, the bosses dined at a posh Chinese restaurant in central Tokyo. Though their meeting was discreet and quiet, an armoured police van was parked just down the street, and uniformed officers kept a regular patrol.

"It's a cozy atmosphere," said the vice chairman of the Nippon Kokusui-Kai Syndicate, a council member.

But the gangster, who regularly attends the dinners, told the Associated Press that the expansion of the Yamaguchi-Gumi has several of his colleagues worried.

"It's very big, and you must

always be on the watch for someone trying to violate your turf," he said in a recent interview at his gang's headquarters.

"In Tokyo we are gentlemen, we have certain rules," he said, speaking on condition his name not be used. "We don't trespass on other gangs' islands, and we don't make fools out of the police by making a big show of ourselves. But for (the Yamaguchi-Gumi), all that counts is the law of the jungle."

Akira Kirino, a spokesman for the Metropolitan Police Department, refused to comment on the council, saying only that any official statement would "aggravate" the gangs because this is a "very complicated situation."

Earlier this month, the police set up a special task force within its organised crime division to block the Yamaguchi-Gumi from setting up

shop here.

The move was prompted by a series of gang wars allegedly started by the Yamaguchi-Gumi in an effort to expand its operations by forcing smaller gangs to either join or disband.

The violence came to Tokyo in February, when two Yamaguchi-Gumi gangsters were beaten to death at the office of the Nibiki-Kai gang in suburban Hachioji. Dozens of shootings were reported in the battles that followed.

The Nibiki-Kai, with membership estimated in the hundreds, belongs to the 20th Council, which reportedly intervened to help end the dispute.

In June, the National Police Agency reported that the Yamaguchi-Gumi was backing the advance into Tokyo of dozens of "Sokaiya" racketeers, who specialise in extorting money from companies.

The Yamaguchi-Gumi has grown to its present size from a membership of about 6,000 five years ago, and roughly one in every four gangsters is